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THE British Monarchy:

Or, a New Chorographical Description

Of all the Dominions Subject to the King of GREAT BRITAIN.

Comprehending

The British Isles, The American Colonies, — *The Electoral States, The African & Indian Settlem.ts*

And enlarging more particularly on *The respective Counties of ENGLAND and WALES.*

To which are added

ALPHABETS In all the Hands made use of in this Book.

The Whole *Illustrated with suitable* Maps *and* Tables; *likewise, adorned with* Head-Pieces, *and other Embellishments; and*

Engrav'd by George Bickham.

GB Fecit.

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To which are added

Full and Exact ***LISTS*** *of the* Navy, *the* Army, *the* Officers *of* State, *the* Revenue, *and* Justice; *with all the* Salaries, *as fix'd both by the* Civil *and* Military *Establishments.*

The Whole

Illustrated with suitable Maps *and* Tables; *likewise, adorned with* Head-Pieces, *and other Embellishments; and*

Engrav'd by George Bickham.

GB

Fecit.

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The Engraver to the Reader.

This being the Last Performance that I propose to publish of this Nature, I shall use my utmost Endeavours to execute it in such a Manner, as may render it an acceptable Service to the Curious. I humbly hope therefore You will not only encourage so useful an Undertaking Yourself, but recommend it to such Friends, as you shall think proper. Your Compliance with this Request will be esteem'd an Act of Indulgence shewn to

Your most obedient, and most obliged, humble Servant

G. Bickham.

London
1 October, 1743.

INTRODUCTION.

It has been obſerved, that Mankind in general are not more distinguished by **Reason** *from the Brute Creation, than one Man is distinguished from another in Proportion to his* **Neglect** *or* **Cultivation** *of that Reason by the* **Liberal Arts**. *Among the first and most neceſsary of These has* **GEOGRAPHY** *been always reckoned, without ſome Tincture of which, all our Ideas of remote Transactions, Events, Productions, or whatever falls not under the Cognizance of our Senses, must be ever* **confused** *and* **imperfect**. *And yet, (strange to reflect on!) how few have acquired* **This**, *even in that Part of it only which most nearly concerns them, the* **CHOROGRAPHY** of their own Country?

To remedy, in ſome Meaſure, a Defect so obvious,

and

INTRODUCTION.

and to promote a Study at once so advantageous and easy, the present Work is designedly calculated: That by recommending Principles of useful Knowledge with all the Beauties of Penmanship, and Embellishments of Picture, the most Incurious, and especially Young Persons, may be allured to inform their Judgments, and to furnish their Memories with such Particulars as must be of Service to them ever after: In a Word, to fit them for the best Conversation, and give them a necessary Superiority in such Company as have neglected the same Improvements.

Of the Foreign Dominions, and even of the more remote Members of the British Islands, our Accounts will be very concise, and yet we hope sufficiently comprehensive. SOUTH BRITAIN, the Seat of Wealth, Plenty, Arts, Popularity, and Government, deserves our more particular Notice. Here, besides our General Description of this noble Spot, we shall lay down, from the best Authorities, the Situation, Boundaries, Circumference, and Area of each County; the Number of Cities, Market-Towns, Corporations, Boroughs, Representatives in Parliament, Villages, Hundreds, Parishes, Rectories, Houses, and supposed Inhabitants it contains, with

with the proportionate Share they pay to the Land-Tax; the Diocese it lies in, the Titles it gives, the chief Commodities and Manufactures it affords, the Circuit it belongs to, and the Distance and Bearing, of each Capital from London: Also, an Account of the Air, Soil, Rivers, and Curiosities, &c. with a yet more particular Survey of the Great Metropolis, and the Two Universities.

This, with what we have specified in the Title, may give a pretty full and just Idea of our Design, which we hope will be favourably received by the Public.

THE British Monarchy.

The Dominions of the present King of **Great Britain**, *if we consider them as to Extent of Territory, Fertility of Soil, Number and Genius of the Inhabitants, Productions and Manufactures, Riches and Commerce; with other Advantages of Nature and Industry; are not, perhaps, second to any upon the whole Face of the known Globe. In several of these Particulars they may be excell'd by some one Empire, but in others they are equall'd by none; and upon the Whole, not surpass'd by the most boasted Monarchy.*

The first natural Division of these Dominions is into two general Parts, or Classes, the Latter of which bears indeed a very small Proportion with the Former. **I**, *The Possessions belonging to the Crown of* **Great Britain**, *and convey'd together with it to the present Royal Family, by the Act of Settlement; and,* **II**, *His Majesty's Hereditary Estates as Elector of* **Hanover**, *and the Acquisitions in* **Germany** *lately made in that Character.*

As

The BRITISH MONARCHY.

As King of ***Great Britain*** *his Majesty reigns in all the four Parts of the hitherto discover'd World: In* ***Europe*** *he has the two chief Islands, with an infinite Number of others dependent on them: In* ***Asia*** *and* ***Africa*** *he has Forts and Settlements, for the Conveniency and Protection of Trade; and in* ***America*** *he has vast Tracts of Continent, well peopled and improved, besides several Island Plantations, equally profitable to the Crown and to the Subject. As Elector he has all the Sovereignties of the* ***Lunenburg*** *Branch of the Family of* ***Brunswick,*** *to which his late Majesty added the Dutchies of* ***Bremen*** *and* ***Ferden.***

His Crown, from Time immemorial, and by the Courtesy of Princes, has been called Imperial, and claims rank at least next to that of ***France.*** *And tho' his Electorate, as the last erected, is the ninth in Order, in Strength and Revenue it is not at the most behind more than four of those Sovereignties.*

The Predominant Religion in all these Dominions is in general ***Protestantism,*** *tho' under various Denominations.* **Episcopacy** *prevails in* ***England, Ireland,*** *and some of the Plantations;* **Presbytery** *in* ***Scotland,*** *and* ***New England;*** **Quakerism** *in* ***Pensylvania;*** *and* **Lutheranism** *in the* ***Electoral States.*** *Neither of these is however without Mixture, not only of one another, but of* **Popery,** *and even* **Judaism.**

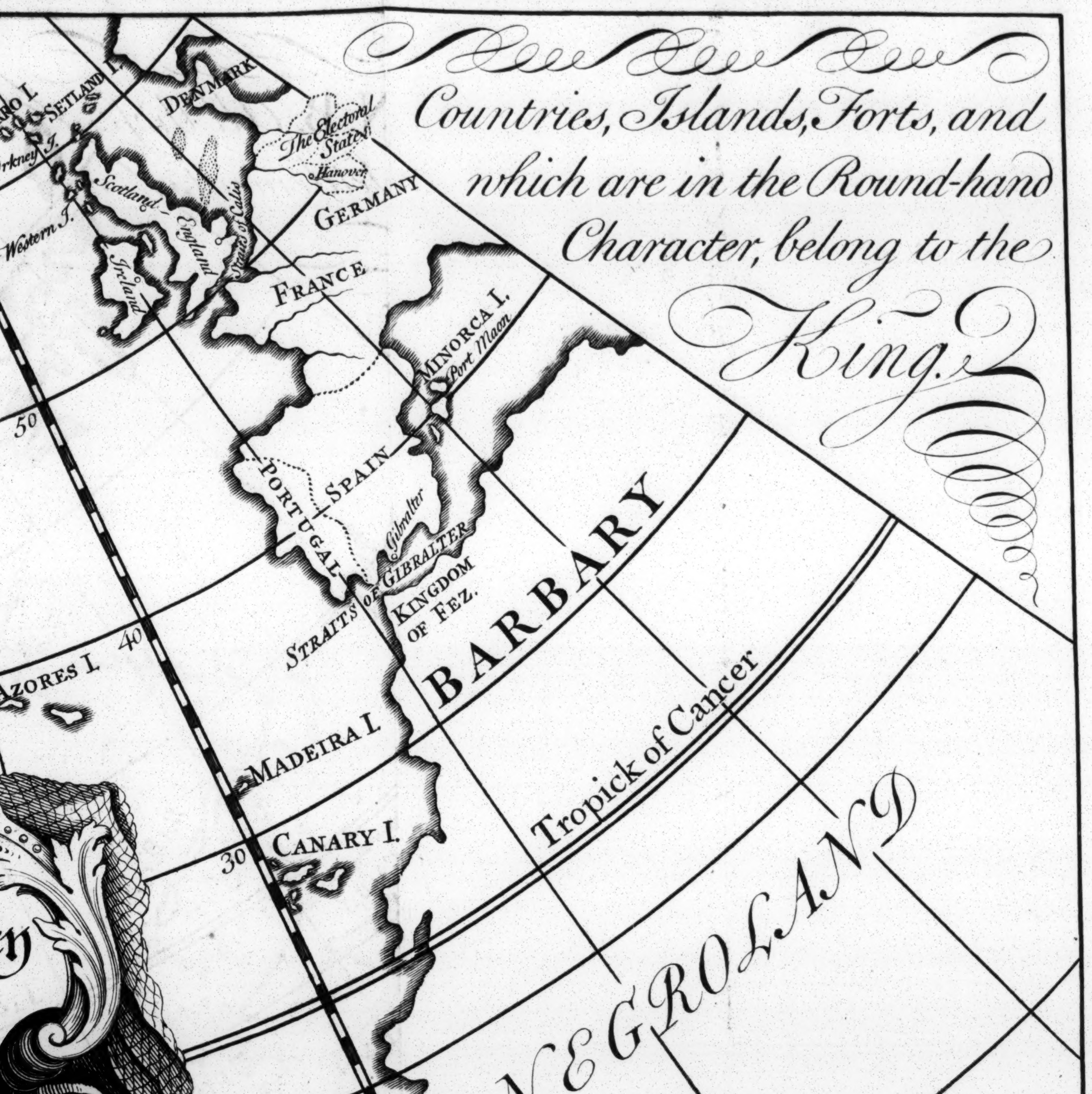
In the ***British*** *Dominions the Government is limited, the King having only a Part of the Legislative Power, and enjoying the Executive under certain Restrictions: But over his natural-born Subjects his Authority is absolute, like that of most other* ***German*** *Princes.*

Concerning

A MAP of the King of GREAT BRITAIN's Dom

To follow Plate 7.

Dominions in **Europe, Africa,** *and* **America.**



THE BRITISH MONARCHY.

Concerning the foregoing Map.

Tho' the Scale we are obliged to make use of on this Occasion be exceedingly Contracted, we thought it proper to exhibit in one View all that was possible of these Dominions, leaving out only the Settlements in Asia, which would have reduced our Scale yet considerably more. In this Map, by the Parallels of Longitude and Latitude, which we have laid down upon a Globular Projection, the First Meridian passing by ye Canary Isles, ye Readers will see the Bearings and Distances of these Countries from each other, and from all that lie between or confine upon them, and form some proportionate Idea of their respective Dimentions.

GB. Fecit,

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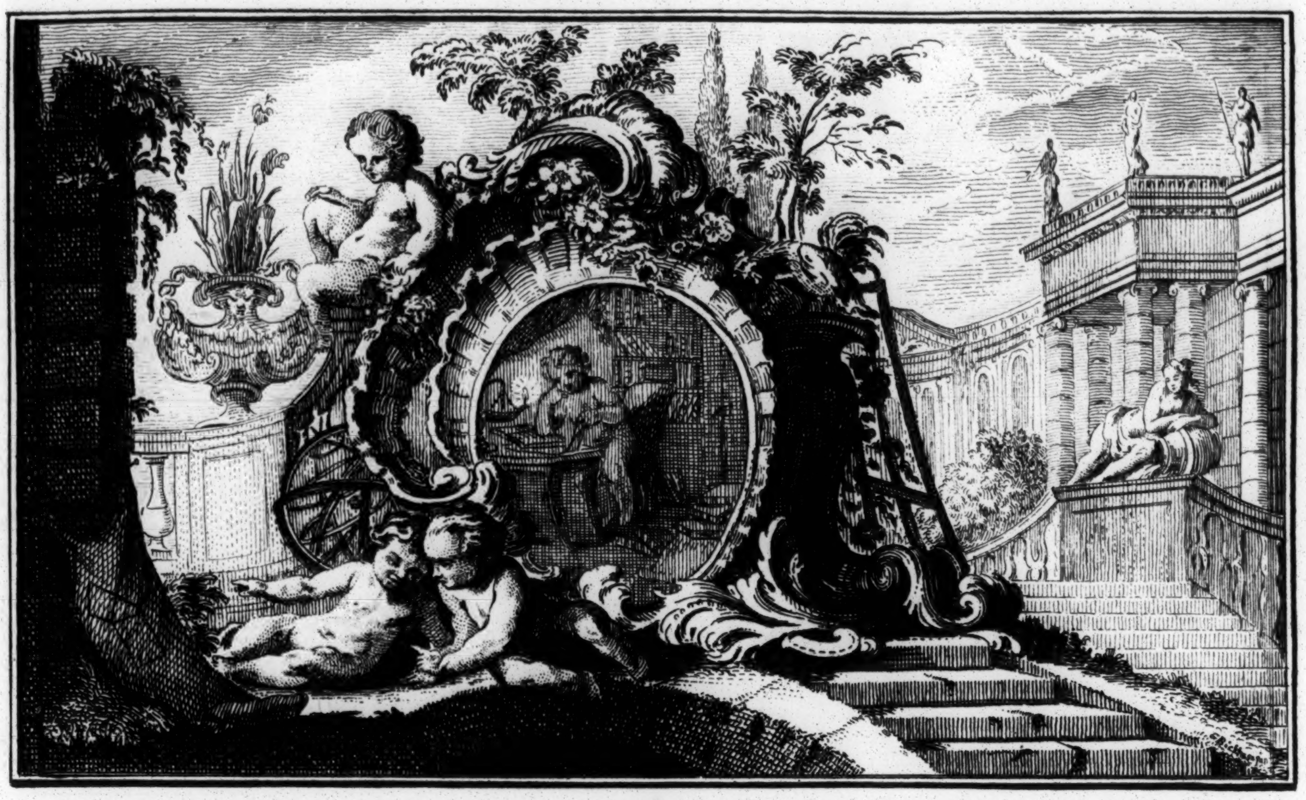
A General MAP of the British Isles.



A General Description of the BRITISH ISLES.

The British Isles lie extended in the vast Atlantic or Western Ocean, between the 50.th and 60.th Degrees of North Latitude, and from about the 7.th to the 19.th Degree Eastward from the First Meridian. On the East they are divided from Norway, Denmark, Germany, & the Netherlands, by the German or North Sea: The English Channel divides them on the South from France; and on the South West, West and North, the Ocean surrounds them without Distinction of Name.

Great Britain, the largest not of these Islands only, but of all the Islands in Europe, gives denomination to all the Rest. It contained antiently the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and the Principality of Wales. But these are all now united, and have both their Sovereign and Senate in common, tho' not without some Difference of Customs, & Language, that no way affect the general Constitution. ———

Ireland,

The BRITISH ISLES.

Ireland, which has also the Title of a Kingdom, is the second of these Islands in Magnitude. It lies West from Britain, from which it is separated by S.t George's Channel and the Irish Sea. In this latter lies the small Island of Man, that likewise gives the Regal Title to a Subject of Great Britain, and Anglesey, which is reckoned among the Counties of Wales. The Hebrides, or Western Islands, lie North of Ireland, and West of Scotland; in Number upwards of 40. The Orcades, or Orkney Islands (to which some add Schetland,) are above 30, & are the most Northerly of all y.e British Dominions. The Sorlings, or Scilly Islands, are many in Number; but none of them considerable; they lie to the West of the Lands End of England. To the South of Hampshire lies the Isle of Wight, esteemed a part of that County. Further yet to the Southward, and on the Coast of Normandy, we have Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, which are indeed rather the Residues of the Antient Dutchy of Normandy, than Members of the British Isles. And to these we may add Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, as it makes at present a part of the British Monarchy Proper, and is provided for as such in the Annual Supplies.

The Superficial Contents of all these Countries, according to the best Authorities, is 105,634 Square Miles; of which England, including Wales, contains 49,450; Scotland, with the Isles around it, 27,794; Ireland, 27,457; and the other Isles 933 Miles. If we compare this Extent of Territory with that of other Nations, we shall find it exceed that of the United Provinces above ten times; Portugal, near four times; Italy, near one third; Switzerland,

Switzerland, with its Allies, almost nine times: That Spain exceeds it about one third; France, including the Aquisitions, near as much; Germany, above two fifths; and that Poland, with Lithuania, is above one half bigger.

As to the Number of Inhabitance, the most modern and probable Computations make them amount to ten Millions and a half; whereof eight Millions are allotted to South Britain, the Metropolis alone containing near one; one Million and a half to North Britain, and her Isles; and one Million to Ireland.

By comparing the British Monarchy in this Article with other Nations, we shall perhaps better conceive her proportionate Strength than by only measuring her Surface of Territory. And in this Respect if France exceeds her about one third; Spain falls below her a full half, and is not much more than one fifth part as populous.

Her Quantity of Shipping (another Great Proof of her Importance) was towards the End of the last Century, according to Sir William Petty, two to one against Spain and Portugal united, and against France no less than five to one. If this proportion hath since received some little Variation to the advantage of France, in the Mercantile Branch, we are more than ever superior not to France only, but even to Holland, the other Maritime Power, in Ships of War; the Bulwark and Strength of the British Empire.

The Name of Great Britain, formerly known, but long in Disuse, was complaisantly revived upon the Accession of King James the First, and established at the Union under Queen Anne.

That

The BRITISH ISLES.

That Princess was the last, as King James was the first of the House of Stuart that reigned over the whole Island.

Their Family had, indeed, for many Generations, been Sovereigns of Scotland; during which time the Plantagenets and Tudors reigned in England; two Races of Monarchs that began, the one in Henry the second, and the other in Henry the seventh, and ended, the former in Richard the third, and the latter in Queen Elizabeth.

Ireland was an Acquisition of Henry the second, who was called over thither upon a Difference among her Princes. It was however in no great Subjection till the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and not totally subdued but by Oliver Cromwell.

The Government in both Kingdoms consists of the three Estates, King, Lords, and Commons. In Ireland the Royal Person is represented by a Viceroy, called the Lord Lieutenant. He is usually appointed for three Years: But the same Nobleman has often, latterly, been continued for three Years longer.

We shall begin with the Description of this subordinate Kingdom, as the most natural Method of pursuing our Design.

A Map of Ireland

Divided into the Provinces and Counties.

A Description of IRELAND.

Ireland is bounded on the East by *St. George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea*, which divide it from *Great Britain*; North of it, at a considerable Distance, lie the *Western Islands* of *Scotland*; and to the West and South it is surrounded by the *Atlantic Ocean*, which extends between the two vast Continents of the terraqueous Globe.

In length, from *Fair-Head* in the North to *Missen-head* in the South, *Ireland* is near 280 Miles; in breadth from *Heath-head* near *Dublin* to *Dogs-head* in *Galway*, about 170 Miles. It lies between 5 Degrees 35 Minutes and 10 Degrees 20 Minutes West Longitude from *London*, and between 51 Degrees 15 Minutes and 55 Degrees 18 Minutes North latitude. The chief City, *Dublin*, is reckoned about 270 Miles north west from *London*: Its Latitude 53 Degrees 20 Minutes, Longitude 6 Degrees 25 Minutes.

We have in this Kingdom four large Provinces, each of them subdivided into its respective Counties, and containing pretty near an equal

Part

A Description of IRELAND.

Part of the whole. For in Ulster, the Northern Province, are computed 7,200 Square Miles; in Leinster, the Eastern Province, 6,072; in Connaught, the Western Province, 6,120; and in Munster, the Southern Province, 8,065: Which Numbers, added together, amount to 27,457, which we before gave as the superficial Contents of this Island.

In the Province of Ulster are the Counties of Dunagal, or Tyrconnel, chief Town Dunagal; Londonderry, or Colerain, chief Town Londonderry; Antrim, chief Town Antrim, some say Carrickfergus; Tyrone, chief Town Dungannon; Down, chief Town Down-Patrick or perhaps Dromore; Fermanagh, chief Town Inniskilling; Monaghan, chief Town Monaghan; Ardmagh, chief Town Ardmagh; and Cavan, chief Town also of the same Name. Londonderry is the Capital of the whole Province.

Leinster contains the Counties of Longford, chief Town Longford; West-Meath, chief Town Mullingar; East-Meath, chief Town Trim; Louth, chief Town Drogheda; Kildare, chief Town Kildare; Dublin, chief Town Dublin, the Capital both of the Province and of ye Kingdom; King's County, chief Town Philipstown; Queen's County, chief Town Maryborough; Wicklow, chief Town Wicklow; Catherlagh, chief Town Catherlagh; Kilkenny, chief Town Kilkenny; and Wexford, chief Town likewise of the same Denomination.

Connaught is thus subdivided: The County of Mayo, chief Town Mayo, or more justly Killala; Slego, chief Town Slego; Letrim, chief Town Letrim; Galway, chief Town Galway, which is also the Capital of the Province, and Roscomon, chief Town accounted Roscomon, tho' Athlone be a place of much more Importance. Some reckon Clare County to be in this Province, as they ascribe Louth to Ulster. But we

follow

follow the most modern and exact Division. It may be here remarked, that Connaught is the most thinly peopled Part of Ireland, as Leinster is the most populous; because the former lies farthest remote from, as the latter lies nearest to, the Sovereign Island of Great Britain.

Munster is divided into the following Counties: Clare, or Thomond, chief Town Enis, near which is Clare-abbey that gives Name to the County; Limerick, chief Town Limerick; Tipperary, chief Town Clonmel; Kerry, chief Town Dingle; Corke, chief Town Corke; and Waterford, chief Town also Waterford, which is usually called the Capital of the whole Province: But perhaps, at this Day, both Limerick and Corke might dispute with it this pre-eminence.

Each of the Counties of Ireland is again subdivided into Baronies, as those of England are into Hundreds, and Wapentakes: And as to the Ecclesiastical Division, there is in every Province an Archbishop, with a certain Number of Suffragans. In Ulster, the Archbishop of Ardmagh has under him five Bishops, and is called the Lord Primate of all Ireland: In Leinster, the Archbishop of Dublin has three inferior Bishops, and the Title of Primate of Ireland: In Connaught we have the Archbishop of Tuam, who has five Suffragans; and in Munster the Archbishop of Cashell, who has the same Number. Neither of these Places, except Dublin, which has a University, and is a large, populous, trading City, is now considerable for any thing but its Archiepiscopal Title. There are in Ireland many Protestant Dissenters, and more Papists, tho' the Hierarchy of the Church of England be the National Establishment.

The Air of this Kingdom, on account of the many Lakes and Bogs, is more gross and impure than that of Great Britain under the same Parallel; which exposes the Inhabitants, in many parts, to frequent Fluxes and Rheums. The Soil is exceedingly fertile, but generally more proper

for

A Description of IRELAND.

for Pasture than Tillage. For this reason the Irish feed a prodigious Number of Sheep, whose Wooll is said to be even preferable to that of England. They also raise and manufacture large Quantities of Hemp and Flax, and of late Years equal the Dutch in the goodness of their Linen, which they export in great Abundance. Their other principal Commodities are Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Hides, Honey, Wax, pickled Salmon, pipe Staves, &c. To which we may too justly add unwrought Wooll, tho' it be strickly Prohibited, for the use of the French Manufactories at Abbeville and elsewhere.

The principal Rivers of Ireland are four, the Shannon, which runs south and south west into the Ocean; the Blackwater, whose course is east and south east; the Barrow and the Sure, which unite their Waters. The three last fall into S.t George's Channel, towards the bottom: And to these we may add the Boyne, made famous by the Victory obtained on its banks by King William. The principal Lakes are Lough Neagh, famous for its petrifying Quality, and Lough Dirg, in the Days of Superstition, called S.t Patrick's Purgatory. Other Curiosities are, the Giants Causey, projecting far into the Sea on the North of the Island, and not determined whether a Work of Nature or of Art; several spaw, and mineral Waters; and surprising Fossils, lying deep under ground, and resembling Trees, the Horns of Beasts, and other superficial Productions.

The Peers of Ireland are at present 131; 22 Spiritual, and 109 Temporal. The House of Commons elected like ours by the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, consists of 298 Members. The Courts of Justice at Dublin have the same Names, Forms, and Officers as at Westminster: And in general, the Government is an exact Copy of ours, except that the Lords have been deprived of their power of hearing Appeals.

A Map of the North Part of GREAT BRITAIN, called SCOTLAND.

G. Bickham Fecit.

The Antient Royal Arms of Scotland

A Deſcription of Scotland

Scotland ſince the Union called North Britain, is bounded on the East by the German, by ſome called the British, and by others the North Sea, which divides it from Denmark and Norway; on the North it has the Northern or Deucalidonian Ocean, in which lie the Islands of Orkney, Faro, & Schetland: On the West the Atlantic Ocean, interſperſed nearly with the Western Islands, ſeparates it from that part of North America called by us New-Britain, and by the French, Terre de Laboureur; and on the South the Irish Sea, the Firth of Solway, the Rivers Eſke and Tweed, and the Chiviot Hills are its ſeveral Boundaries.

The Length of this part of Great Britain, from Faro-head in the North to the Mull of Galloway in the South, is 320 Engliſh Miles; and the Breadth, from Bucan Neſs in the East to Ard-na-murchan

A Description of Scotland.

murchan Point in the West, about 190 of the ſame Miles. If we take in the Isles, as ſome Geographers have done, it has a much larger Extent. For by this latter Computation, it extends from 1 Degree 25 Minutes to near 9 Degrees West Longitude from London, and from 54 Degrees 35 Minutes to above 60 Degrees North Latitude; whereas the Main Land is included between 54 Degrees 35 Minutes and 59 Degrees 20 Minutes of Latitude, and between 1 Degree 25 Minutes and 6 Degrees 15 Minutes of Longitude. Edinburgh, the chief City, is 305 English Miles North by West from London; and in Latitude, according to the exactest Obſervations, 55 Degrees 58 Minutes.

Scotland is generally divided into North and South by the River Tay, or into the Highlands and Lowlands from the Face of the Country, and the Manners of the People. The great Number of Isles, and the uncertainty of the Divisions, would make it tedious to give the ſuperficial Contents of each Part; and the Contents of the whole has been already mentioned. The Counties, or, as they are here commonly called, Shires, with their Capitals, may be thus enumerated.

Caithneſs, the moſt North-easterly, & Strath Navern, the moſt North-westerly Shires, have for their chief Towns Wick and Tung. In Sutherland we have Dornock, and in Cromarty a Capital of the ſame Name. Roſs has Tain; Inverneſs, Inverneſs; Lochaber, Innerlochy; Badenoch, Ruthvan. The three latter, with the Island of Skye, are sometimes included under the general Name of Inverneſs. Perth is thus ſubdivided into Perth, Menteith, Stormount, Strathern, Athol and

Broadalbin,

Broadalbin; chief Towns Perth, Dumblain, Dunkel, Drumond, and Blair. The Shire of Merns has Dunnoter-Castle; Aberdeen, Bamf, and Nairn, Capitals of the same Denomination, and Murray affords us Elgin.

More Southerly the Divisions are not always better disinguish-ed. In Argile Shire, besides the part properly so called, we have the County of Lorn, the Isles of Mull, Ila, Arran, Jura, Bute, and the Peninsula of Cantire; Towns, Inverary, Dunstafage, Dovard, Dunnigvag, Brodich, &c. In the Shire of Air we have Cunningham, Kyle, & Carrick; chief Towns Air, and Irwin. In Barwick shire, we have Mers and Lauderdale; Towns, Duns and Lauder; Berwick being a distinct County, and belonging to England. Roxburg has Tiviotdale, Selkirk, Eusdale, & Lidisdale; chief Towns Jedburg, Selkirk, and Hermitage; Dumfries, has Nithisdale and Anandale; chief Towns, Dumfries and Arran; and Galloway has Wigtoun, and Kircudbright, chief Towns of the same Denomination.

Distinct Shires are Tweedale, chief Town Peebles; Lothian, East; Mid, and West, chief Towns Edinburg, the Capital of ye Kingdom, and Haddington; Clydesdale, chief Town Glascow; Renfrew, chief Town Renfrew; Lenox, chief Town Dumbarton; Sterling, chief Town Sterling; Clackmannan, chief Town Clackmannan; Fife and Kinross, chief Town Cowpar; Angus, chief Town Forfar. Other Denominations, for many of these Divisions, are Sherifdoms, Stewarties, Bailiaries, and the Constabulary of Haddington, comprehending East Lothian. Principal Islands, not already enumerated, are —

Pomona

A Description of Scotland.

Pomona or Mainland in the Orkneys, chief Town Kirkwall; the Mainland of Schetland, chief Town Lerwick; Lewis in ye West, chief Town Stornway; and the Islands of North and South Vist. The rest are not enough considerable to be mentioned in this Epitome.

Scotland, while it was under Episcopal Government, had two Archbishops, of St. Andrews and Glascow; and twelve inferior Bishops: But at this Day Presbitery is the established Religion, the Aministration of which is in the Hands of a Synod, called the general Assembly, to whom the King nominates a Lord High Commissioner. The Universities are reckoned four; St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glascow. The Episcoparians, residing in this part of the United Kingdom, are in much the same State as the Protestant Dissenters in England.

The Air of Scotland is generally very pure, and exceeding wholesome; which is known by the great Age of many of the Inhabitants. The Soil, tho' in most places far from fertile when compared with England, does yet produce sufficient for the Necessities of Life. The Seas and Rivers are almost alive, so prodigiously are they stocked with Fish. Salmon, in particular; is here excellent Good, and in surprizing Quantities. In the Mountains are some Mines, and plenty of the best Coals. The Cattle here are small, but in great Numbers. Other Commodities are Linen-Cloth, Tallow, Hides, Honey, Lead, Iron, Train-Oil, coarse Woollens, &c. Their Linen Manufactory, especially, is at present in great perfection, and seems to vie with the Irish before-mentioned. The principal Rivers of Scotland, besides the Eske and the Tweed, which divide it from England,

and

and run, the former Westward and the latter Eastward, are the Tay & the Spey, which both, after an Eastern Course, fall into the German Sea, and the Clyd, which empties it self in the West, over against the Isle of Bute. The Firths, or Gulphs, are those of Solway, Forth, Tay, Murry, and Dornock; all, except the first, on the Eastern Coast. The Great Indentions made by these, and the Irregularity of this part of our Island's Figure, occasions, that no Spot in all Scotland is above 60 English Miles from the Sea. The Lochs, or Lakes, are here many, as in Ireland; some of them traditionally famous, among the Vulgar, for strange Qualities. Those of Lomond and Ness are the principal. Geographers also mention the Deafstone, and several Remains of Roman Antiquities, as other Curiosities of North Britain.

Scotland was formerly a limited Monarchy, tempered, like that of England, with the Aristo-democracy of a Parliament. After her Kings came to reign in England, a Lord high Commissioner, with the Power of a Vice-roy, used to represent the Royal Person during the Sessions. But since the perfect Union of the two Kingdoms, made in 1707, Scotland sends 45 Commoners and 16 Peers, to represent her two Estates in the Parliament of Westminster. The whole Body of her Peers, who elect these 16, are 151 in Number: But several more of them have likewise Seats in the House of Lords, by their being English Barons. In Civil Affairs, the Administration of Justice in Scotland is lodged with the Lords of Session, in Number 15, one of whom is President. Here is besides a Court of Exchequer, as in England.

A Map of the South Part of Great Britain, Called England and Wales.

G Bickham Fecit

A Deſcription OF ENGLAND.

England, or South Britain, is bounded on the East by the German or British Sea, which divides it from the Netherlands and Germany: On the South East the Streights of Dover, and on the South the English Channel ſeparates it from France: S.t George's Channel and the Irish Sea wash it on the West, and flow between it and Ireland; and on the North, where it is narrowest, the Rivers Tweed & Solway, and the Hills that lie between their Heads, make the Boundary between it & Scotland.

The most Southerly Latitude of England, at the Lizard Point in Cornwall, is about 49 Degrees 50 Minutes; and the moſt Northerly, at the Mouth of the River Tweed 55 Degrees 40 Minutes: The Difference between which is 6 Degrees within 10 Minutes. This makes the whole Length 407 Miles, at the Rate of 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ English Miles

A Description of ENGLAND.

to a Degree. Its Breadth from the Land's End in Cornwall, 6 Degrees 10 Minutes West, to the South Foreland in Kent, one Degree 20 Minutes East from London, is seven Degrees and a half; which, by the Standard of 38 Miles to a Degree (the true Quantity in this Latitude) makes about 285 Miles. London, the Capital, not of England only, but of all the British Dominions (and for Number of People and Opulence of all Europe) lies in 51 Degrees 31 Minutes of North Latitude. As we make it the primary Point of Longitude, we can only speak of it comparatively in that Particular; and in this Manner we find it 17 Degrees 26 Minutes East of the Meridian commonly drawn thro' the west point of the Island of Fero; and 2 Degrees 25 Minutes west of the Meridian of Paris, which is usually calculated from by the French Geographers.

The Divisions of England have been many. The Romans distinguished it by Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda; and Maxima Cæsariensis. The Limits of these are not quite certain, and the Inhabitants of each passed under various Denominations. The Saxons, after driving the Antient Natives into the Mountains of Wales and Cornwall, for want of other Enemies, began to divide among themselves, and by Degrees, between the Years 455 and 582 erected seven distinct Kingdoms, by the Names of Kent; South Saxons, or Sussex; East Saxons, or Essex; West Saxons, or Wessex; East Angles, Northumberland, and Mercia. These included, according to the present Division; the first, the County of Kent only; the second, Sussex and Surry; the third, Essex Middlesex, and

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and part of *Hartfordshire*; the fourth, *Cornwall*, *Devon*, *Dorset*, *Somerset*, *Wilts*, *Hants*, and *Berks*; the fifth, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, and the Isle of *Ely*; the sixth, *Lancaster*, *York*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Northumberland*; the seventh, and largest, *Gloucester*, *Hereford*, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Salop*, *Nottingham*, and *Chester*.

But these County Names, tho' we mention them to shew the Extent of each Kingdom in the Heptarchy, were not introduced till above four hundred Years after the Erection of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and near a Century after *Egbert*, King of *Wessex*, united all the Kingdoms into one Monarchy; calling it *England*; which Name it retain'd without alteration till the Union, when, by way of Distinction from *Scotland*, it was called *South Britain*.

While the *Heptarchy* continued, tho' the Kingdoms were all distinct, and perpetually at War with each other, something of the Air of a *Monarchy* prevailed over the whole, the Prince that was most Powerful generally treating the Rest as so many Dependents and Tributaries: And as the Conqueror always kept the Dominions he acquired from the Vanquished, it was by this means that they all, at last, fell into the Hands of *Egbert*, about the Year 825. This being one of the most remarkable Revolutions our Island has undergone, we shall take leave here, by way of Ornament, to introduce the Picture of the Prince who effected it.

EGBERT,

KING of the WEST SAXONS,

First Monarch of all ENGLAND.

This Prince was one of the bravest of the Saxon Sovereigns, who were most of them remarkable for their Valour. He had besides the advantage of having been instructed under Charlemagne, King of France, Founder of the German Empire, & the greatest Prince of his Age. Under him he acquired that Art of Politicks, which taught him to take advantage of the Divisions & civil Dissensions of the neighbouring Sovereigns. His Kingdom had been all along one of the most powerful of the Heptarchy; & it so fell out in his Reign, that the Kings of Mercia and Northumberland, the two others of most extensive Command, and of greatest Authority, not being on good Terms with their great Men, could not make against him that Stand, which might have been expected from their manifest Natural Power. Add to this,

A Description of England.

this, that the Male Issue in several of the Kingdoms had failed, and the Chieftains were divided among themselves with regard to the Succession.

Upon the whole, Egbert appears to have been a Prince of great Ambition and equal Policy. The latter induced him after his Conquests, to allow a sort of nominal Royalty in some of the extinguish'd Kingdoms, that he might not be hindered by intestine Disputes, from making head against the Danes, who in his Time began their Incursions upon France and England. These Danes, who by the French were called Normans, seem to have been a Mixture of the Northern Nations, and not the People only who inhabited the Country now called Denmark.

We hope to be excused for thus far deviating into History, upon that Period of Time which gave Name to the Country we are now describing. To proceed then with the Description.

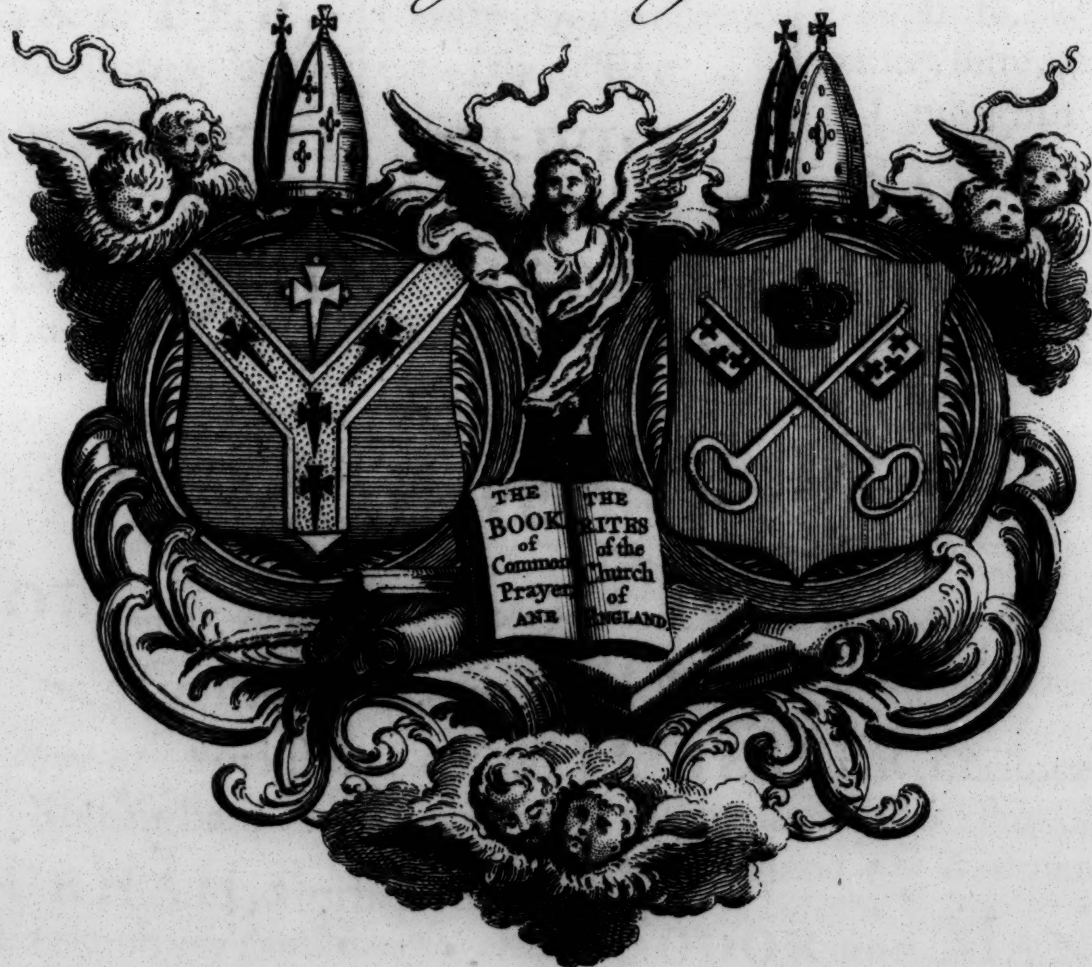
The Church of England, including Wales, is unequally divided into two Archbishopricks, otherwise called Provinces. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is Primate of ALL England, and the first Peer of the Kingdom next to the Princes of the Blood Royal, has under him in England seventeen Bishops, and in Wales four. Both he and the Archbishop of York have the Title of Grace, which is not else given to any but Dukes. His Grace of York is called Primate of England, but not of ALL England. He takes place next to the Lord high Chancellor, and has under him three Bishops who are Peers, and one, the

Bishop

Bishop of Sodor and Man, who is not so; he being subject to a Subject of England, the Lord of Man, an Honour now held by the Duke of Athol. The Bishop of London is next in rank to the Archbishops, and then follow those of Durham and Winchester: All the rest take place according to the Date of their Consecration.

It cannot be amiss to subjoin here a Table of the Contents of each Diocese, which will more fully explain the Ecclesiastical Division of England, and is exhibited in the following Page.

The Arms of the Archbishopricks of Canterbury and York.



The Province of Canterbury.

CANTERBURY, *(for its peculiar Diocese)* Contains *Part of* Kent.

ROCHESTER, *the Rest of* Kent.

LONDON, Essex, Middlesex, & *Part of* Hertfordshire.

CHICHESTER, Sussex.

WINCHESTER, Hampshire, Surry, *the* Isles *of* Wight, Guernsey, *and* Jersey.

SALISBURY, Wiltshire, & Berkshire.

EXETER, Devonshire, & Cornwall.

BATH and WELLS, Somersetshire.

GLOUCESTER, Gloucestershire.

WORCESTER, Worcestershire, *and Part of* Warwickshire.

HEREFORD, Herefordshire, & *Part of* Shropshire.

LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, *and the Rest of* Warwick & Salop.

LINCOLN, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, & *the remainder of* Hertfordshire.

ELY, Cambridgeshire, *and the* Isle *of* Ely.

NORWICH, Norfolk *and* Suffolk.

OXFORD, Oxfordshire.

PETERBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, *and* Rutlandshire.

BRISTOL, Dorsetshire.

These four following are in WALES.

St. DAVIDS, Pembroke, Cardigan, & Carmarthenshires.

LANDAFF, Glamorgan, Monmouth, *(an English County)* Brecknock, *and* Radnorshires.

St. ASAPH, *Most of* Flint, *some of* Shropshire, *and* Montgomeryshire, *and all* Denbighshire.

BANGOR, Anglesey, Caernarvon, *and Part of* Montgomery.

The Province of York.

YORK *(for its peculiar Diocese)* Contains *Most of* Yorkshire, *and all* Nottinghamshire.

DURHAM, Durham, Northumberland, *and two Parishes in* Cumberland.

CARLILE, *two thirds of both* Cumberland *and* Westmorland.

CHESTER, Cheshire, Lancashire, *Part of* Yorkshire, *Part of* Cumberland *and* Westmoreland.

SODOR and MAN, *the* Isle *of* Man *only.*

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The Juridical Division of **England** is into six Circuits, called the Western, Oxford, Midland, Northern, Norfolk, and Home Circuit. These the twelve Judges divide among themselves twice every Year; two going each, when they hear and determine Causes both Criminal and Nisi Prius. **Wales** hath her separate Judges, who have four Circuits in the North and South Province, each containing three Counties. **Middlesex** and **Cheshire** are not reduced to the Circuits; the first, because by its Vincinity to **London** it has Sessions in Common with that Capital; and the second, because being a County Palatine, it has its own respective Judges.

As the Advantage of the surrounding Sea is a security against Enemies, so is it against the violent Colds to which **England** would be otherwise exposed: For the Tides and constant Motion of the Sea send in such a kindly Vapour, as qualifies the sharpness of the Air to such a Degree, that in some Parts of **France** and **Italy** the Winters are severer than with us. The Soil, in a great Measure, owes its Fertility to the same Cause, the Vapours nourishing every Vegetable, and furnishing gentle Showers in their proper Seasons. **Cornwall**, **Wales**, and some other Parts of **South Britain** which lie towards the West, are Mountainous, like the Western Parts of **Scotland**; but the Inner Parts are, generally, a plain Champain Country. There is one remarkable Ridge of Mountains, which runs thro' the whole Island almost from North to South, which

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which some Writers therefore call the English Apennine.

Mr. Gordon says, that the Excellency of England is best gathered from the Elogies bestowed upon her, both by Ancient and Modern Writers; that She is the Granary of the Western World, the Seat of Ceres; that her Vallies are like Eden, her Hills like Lebanon, her Springs as Pisgah, and her Rivers like Jordan; that She is a Paradise of Pleasure, and the Garden of God. Our Ancestors were indeed so sensible of their own Happiness, that they looked upon Great Britain to be the True Fortunate Island of the Poets.

Without Exaggeration, England has within its self Meat, Drink, Clothing, and Utensils sufficient not only for its Inhabitants, but a great deal also for Exportation. Her chief Commodities of the latter sort are Corn, Cattle, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron, Timber, Coals, Wooll clandestinely, Cloths of ye greatest variety, Stuffs, wrought Silks, Linen, Hides, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Beer, dried Herrings, &c. Cutlery Ware, Clocks & Watches, and all curious Mechanical Works, in which there is at present no Country in the World can pretend to be her Rival.

The three principal Rivers of England, famous for their Plenty of Fish, but more famous for the extensive Commerce carried

carried on in their Channels, are the Thames, which falls into the narrow Sea over against Flanders; the Severn, which empties it self Westward into the Bristol Channel; and the Trent, which, after a long Course thro' the Middle of the Kingdom, is lost in the Humber Frith, the Receptacle likewise of many other Waters. Rivers of less note we shall mention in treating of the respective Counties.

The most remarkable Curiosity in England is Stone Henge on Salisbury Plain, lately proved by Dr. Stukely to have been a Temple of the Druids, and perhaps the oldest Piece of Antiquity in this part of ye World: But of this, and the other Remarkables either for Art or Nature, I shall speak more as I pass thro' each County.

England has two Universities, Oxford & Cambridge, which perhaps for Magnificent Buildings, rich Endowments, & ample Priveleges, as well as for Number of Students, Libraries, and learned Men, are hardly equal'd in Christendom. Youth are here educated in the Doctrine of the Church of England, which

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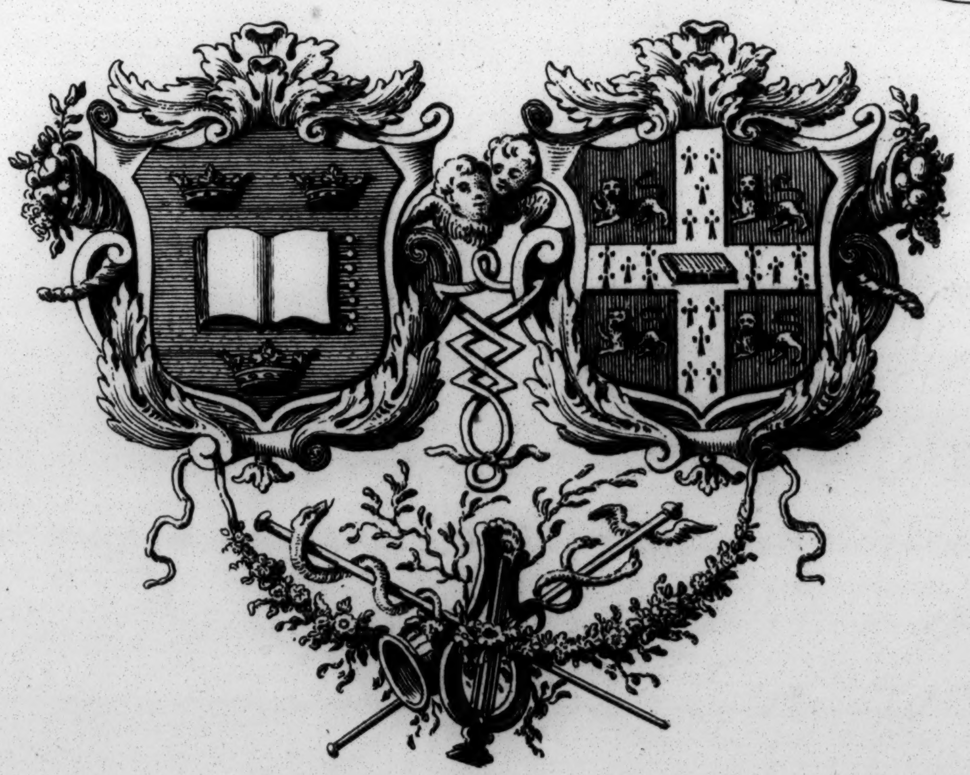
which is professed by the greatest Part of the English Nation: However there are among them, especially in the West, great Numbers of Protestant Dissenters; and the Roman Catholicks, within a few Years past, are thought to be increased to no inconsiderable Party. The English Language, as now refined, is as copious, expressive, & manly a Language as any in Europe.

The Arms of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.



A Description of ENGLAND.

The Temporal Peers of England, exclusive of the 16 Representatives of the Scotish Peerage, are 180; with them and the Bishops, 222. The Commons of South Britain are 513; to whom if we add 45 for the North Part of the Island, the whole Number is 558. These two Houses, with the King, are the Supreme Legislature. The Great Officers of State, that precede Dukes, are Nine. 1. The Lord High Steward, at present appointed only pro tempore, at a Coronation, the Trial of a Peer, &c. 2. The Lord High Chancellor, who keeps ye Great Seal, and is usually made the occasional Lord High Steward: The Lord Keeper's Office is much the same as the Chancellor's. 3. The Lord High Treasurer. No Man has enjoy'd this Place since the famous Earl of Oxford, the Business of it being now executed by Commissioners; the first of whom, however, has nearly as much Power as if he were alone. 4. The Lord President of the Council, who proposes all Business to that Board, and reports to the King what is done in his Absence. 5. The Lord Privy Seal, who signs Grants, Charters, and Pardons, before they pass the Great Seal, and hath some Business where his Signature alone is sufficient. 6. The Lord Great Chamberlain, an Office hereditary in the Noble Family of the Lindseys, Dukes of Ancaster. 7. The Lord High Constable, created only occasionally. 8. The Earl Marshal, hereditary in the Noble Family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, who

who, because they cannot officiate, being of the Romish Religion, chuse to act for them a Relation of some Protestant Branch.

9. The Lord High Admiral, whose Office, like that of the Treasurer, has been in Commission ever since the Reign of Queen Anne: The whole Naval Force of the Realm is immediately under his Direction.

As the Lords are the Supreme Court of Judicature, the chief Courts under them are, the Chancery, the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer. The Lord High Chancellor, the first Temporal Peer in the Kingdom, and Speaker of the House of Lords, presides in the first, assisted by a Master of the Rolls, and eleven other Masters: The Business of his Court is Equity only. The Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, each having a Lord Chief and three other Justices, are for the Common Law: The Exchequer, whose Judges are a Chief and three other Barons, may take Cognisance both of Law and Equity. In the latter Case, the Barons sometimes call in the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A DESCRIPTION of the several COUNTIES In SOUTH BRITAIN; Containing, ENGLAND and WALES.

London:

1744.

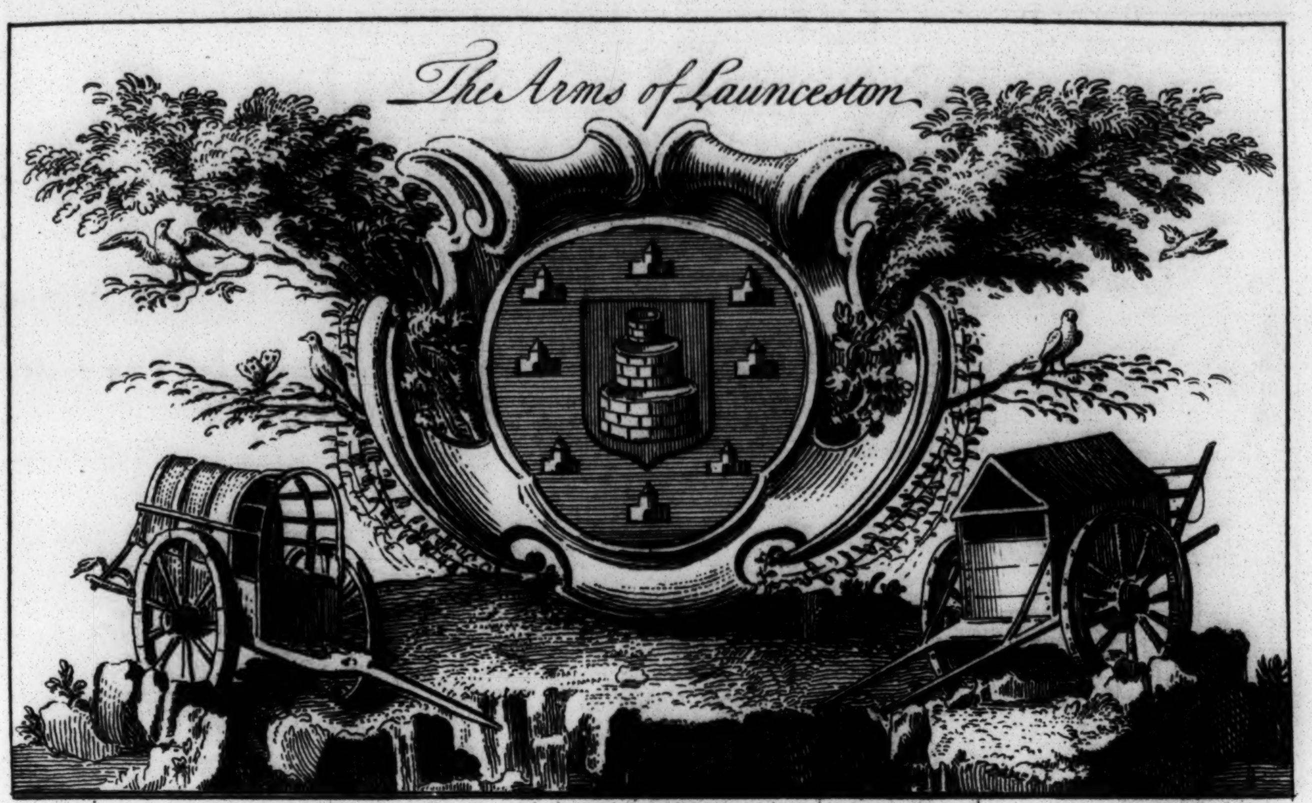
BRITISH MUSEUM

INTRODUCTION.

In the several Descriptions of the Counties of England that have been hitherto published, we have observed that two Methods have been followed by different Authors: The one, to place them Alphabetically, without Regard to their Situation; and the other, to follow the Order of their Situation, without Regard to the Alphabet, beginning in the South West & continuing to the South East, & so taking them, as they lie in Lines, quite up to the North.

We were advised to follow the latter of these Methods, as much the most Natural. A near similitude of Soil, Produce, and Manners may be expected, & will be usually found in Countries that lie Contiguous, which will all gradually change as we proceed: But to leap at once from Northamptonshire to Northumberland, Or, which is much farther, from Cornwall to Cumberland, as we must in the Alphabetical Way, is to be continually carrying the Reader into a New World, in order, perhaps, to bring him back again the next Page.

We might mention, that Moll's County Maps run in our Order.



Cornwall

This County, the most Southerly and Westerly Part of Great Britain, projects into the Sea from Devonshire, from which it is divided on the East by the River Tamer; between the Bristol Channel on the North and West, and the English Channel on the South. It is thought to derive its Name from the British Word Kern (Horn) and the Saxon Word Waules (Strangers) because of the Native Britons who fled thither from the Saxon Invaders.

The Length, Breadth, Area, Inhabitants, & other Particulars that can be expressed in Numbers only, shall be given among the other Counties in a general Table.

Its Air is clear and healthful, tho sharp: The Face of the Country mountainous and rocky; yet has it all sorts of Soils. Tin, and Lead, an Ore called Mundic, and Slate for Tiling, are its chief

Com-

Cornwall.

Commodities. The Cattle here are small; the Sheep hornless, but their Flesh and Wooll very fine. They have Plenty of Fish particularly Pilchards. The Cornish Chough, a kind of ravenous Crow, is the most remarkable of their Wild Fowl.

The Natives are large, strong, active, sociable; fond of intermarrying with each other; great Wrestlers, & expert at a peculiar Diversion called Hurling. Most of them speak English; but some Parishes, near the Land's End, have still a Language of their own, derived from the antient British.

It sends more Members to Parliament than any other County, and, within one, as many as ye whole Kingdom of Scotland: Which is supposed to be owing to particular Privileges acquired by the Eldest Sons of the Crown, who ever since the Black Prince, have always been Dukes of Cornwall, as well as Princes of Wales. The present Boroughs are,

Launceston	Camelford	St. Ives
Leskard	Westlow	Fowey
Lestwithiel	Eastlow	St. Germans
Truro	Grampound	St. Michael
Bodmin	Penryn	Newport
Helston	Tregony	St. Maws
Saltash	Bossiney	Kellington.

Each of these sends two Members, and the County two more. Most of them are inconsiderable Places.

Launceston is esteemed the County Town, because the Assizes, and Elections for Knights of the Shire are held there.

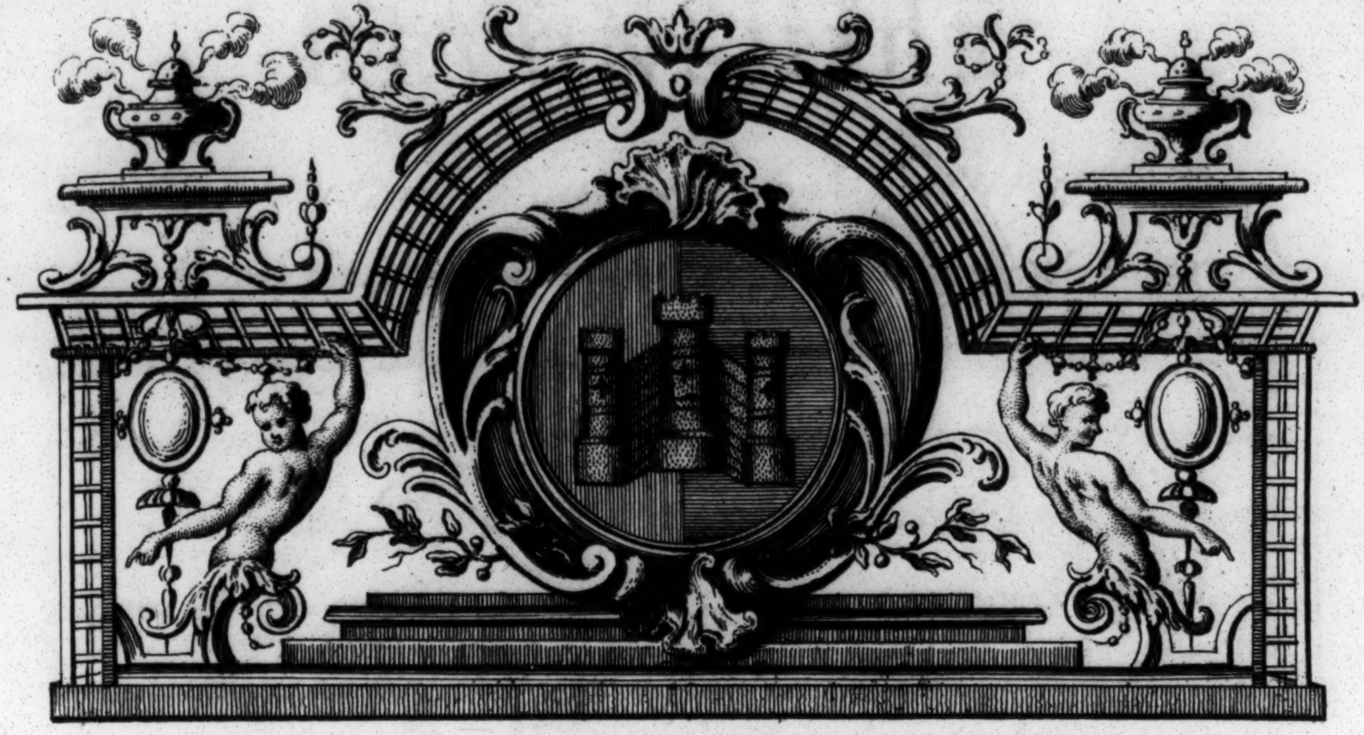
But

CORNWALL.

But Falmouth, a Seaport, upon a most commodious Harbour, tho' it chuses no Members, is larger than any three of the Boroughs that do chuse them. Other Places worth mentioning, are Helford, Pensance, and Padston; Towns; Biscaw-woane, and the Hurlers, Monuments of British Antiquity; S.t Buriens, an independent Deanery; Mountsbay, a fine Harbour; Mount-Edgecumbe, Anthony, Arwenack, & Port Elliot, the Seats of the Edgecumbes, the Carews, the Killegrews, & the Elliots.

The Rocks or Islands of Scilly, supposed by some to have been formerly a Part of Cornwall, by others taken for y.e antient Cassiterides, have been reckened as belonging to this County, ever since they were conquered by Athelstan. They are distant 30 Miles from the Land's End; the intermediate Sea, supposed to have overflow'd the narrow Isthmus, and therefore called the Lionness, being of a pretty equal Depth. They are in number about 140. S.t Mary's, the most fruitful and large, is about 9 Miles in Circumference. They abound with Rabbits and Water Fowl: But are for nothing so remarkable, as for the many Ship-wrecks, that have happened upon them; of which that of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in 1707, with 4 Ships of War, not a Man being saved out of all the Crews, will be ever remembered in the British Annals.

The Arms of the CITY *of Exeter.*



Devonshire

Devonshire has the Bristol Channel on ye North, Cornwall on the West, the English Channel on ye South, and on the East the Counties of Dorset & Somerset. The Name is British, from the Words Deunan and Duffneynt, both implying ye Situation of the Towns, wch are mostly in deep Vallies.

The Air in ye Vallies is mild; on ye Hills, sharp and healthful. In ye Western Parts the Soil is adapted to ye Breeding of Oxen, and in the Northern Parts to Sheep; The Eastern and Middle Parts yield plenty of Corn, and the best Pease in England. South Devonshire is esteemed a very Garden. Burning of Turf, to manure ye Ground, is from ye Practice of this County called Denshiring. Tin, Cyder very strong & rough, Loadstone, Slate, Corn, Cattle, Wooll wrought and unwrought, are here the chief Commodities. The chief Rivers are the Ex, the Taw, the Dart, and

DEVONSHIRE.

and the *Tamer*, which divides it from *Cornwall.*

In this County ye Gentry are as well bred, & the Yeomanry and Lower People as unpolished, as in any Part of England. The Merchants and principal Tradesmen imitate the Gentry.

Anciently *Devonshire* had more both Boroughs & Corporations then at present, when the former are reduced to ye following twelve, which each of them send two Members, as well as ye County.

Exeter	Barnstable	Ashburton
Totness	Plymton	Dartmouth
Plymouth	Honiton	Beeralston
Okehampton	Tavistock	Tiverton

Exeter is a large, antient, fine City, & Episcopal See; has six Gates, twenty Churches, and five Meeting Houses, besides Chapels. St Peter's Cathedral is a magnificent and curious Fabrick. The Bridge is long, and built upon. The four principal Streets meet in the middle of the City. Here is an old Castle, where ye Courts are kept; and several Hospitals, of which one, lately founded, is for ye Sick and Lame. A great Trade is carried on, in Manufactured Woollen, especially at *Lammas* Fair, and in the Weekly Serge Market. The Pleasantness of the Situation invites hither a great many Gentlemen, who are almost as numerous as the Merchants.

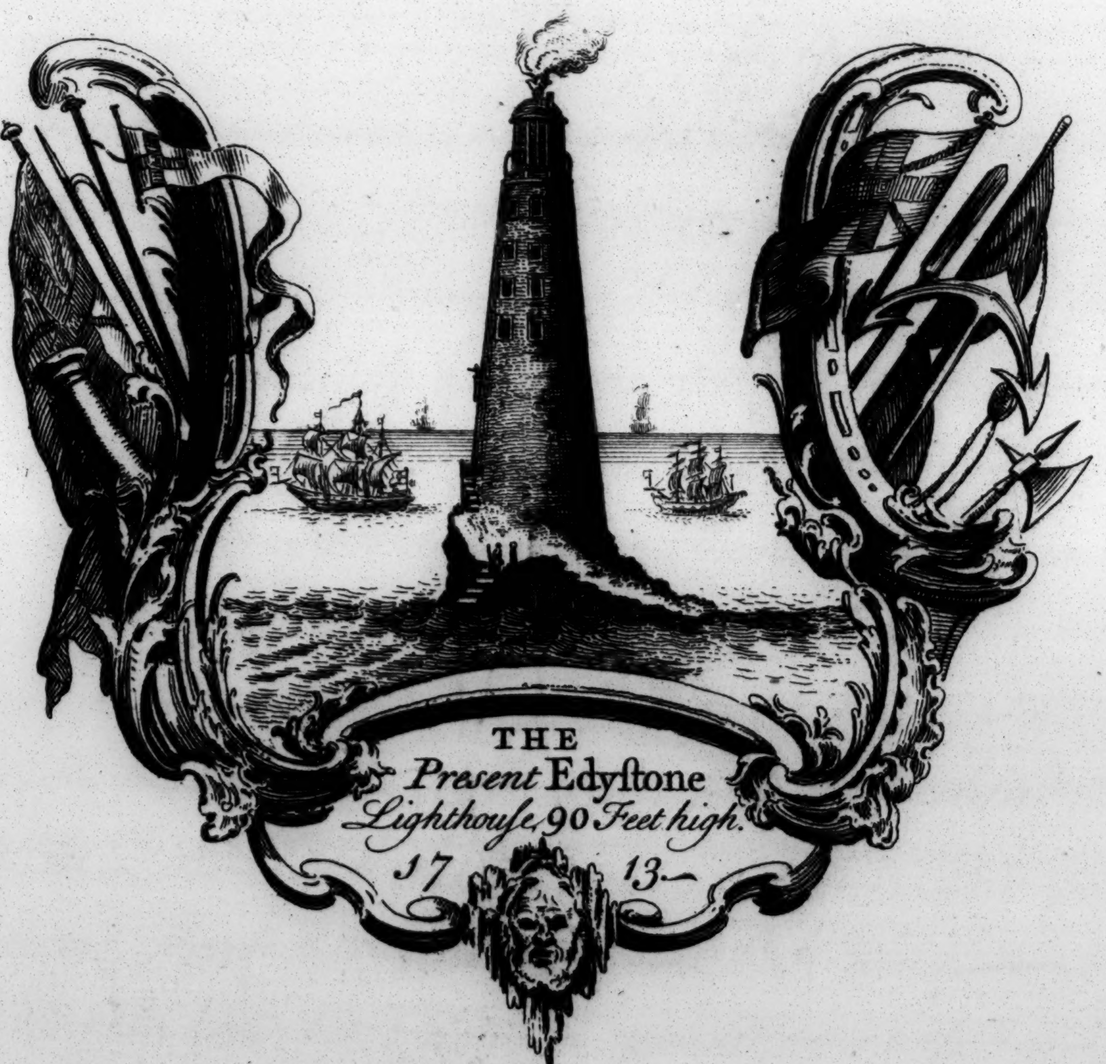
Totness is famous for its loyal Address; *Plymouth*, for its Harbour, Magazines, & Docks; *Dartmouth* and *Barnstable*, for Merchandize, tho' the latter has lost much to *Biddiford*, which is no Borough; *Tiverton* and *Plymton*, for their Free Schools; and *Honiton*, for its Situation in a pleasant Country. *Crediton*,

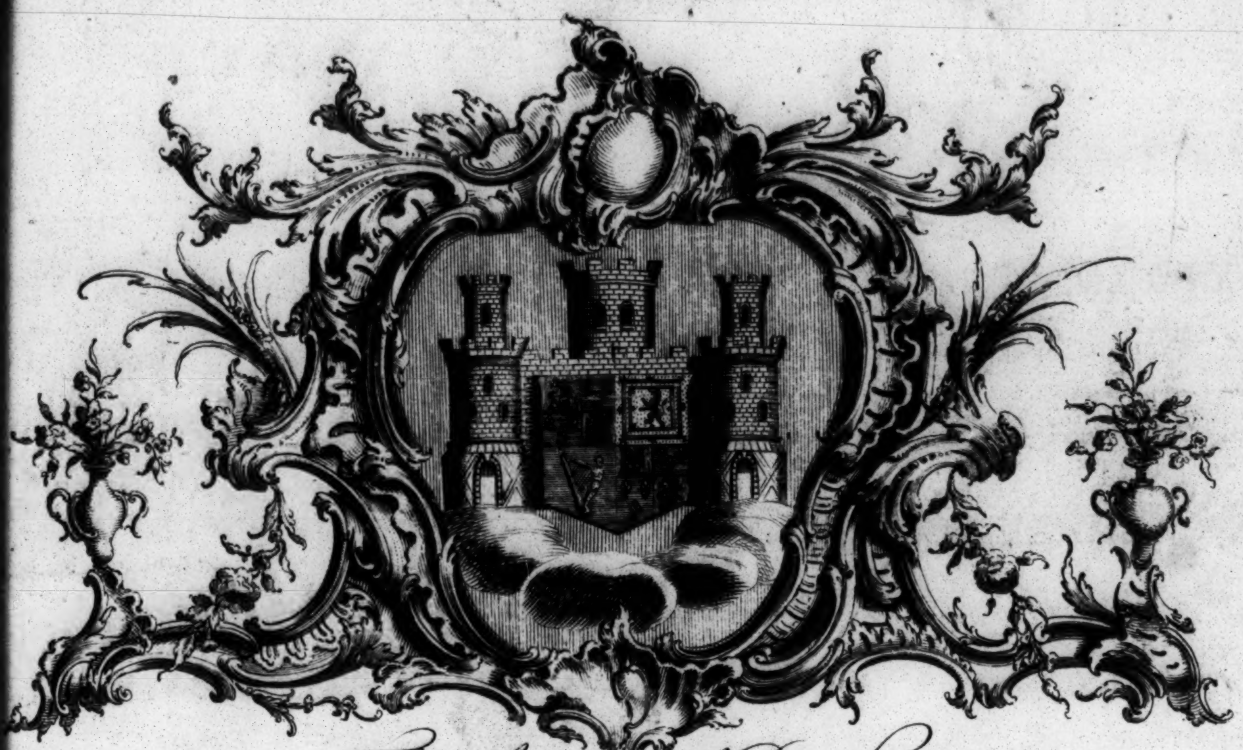
an

Devonshire.

an Old Town near Exeter, suffered much lately by Fire, as did Tiverton in 1731. Ilfarcomb and Torrington are great Trading Places.

Other Remarkables are Torbay, where King William landed; Edystone Lighthouse, upon a Rock over against Plymouth; Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel, inaccessible at every place but one; Ugbrook, Haynton, Powderham, Halden, and Belmarsh, the Seats of the Lords Clifford and Walpole, Sir William Courtenay, Sir Thomas Chudleigh, and Mr. Shepherd; the great Organ at Exeter, and a Pit that Springs by Intervals at North Taunton.





The Arms of Dorchester.

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorsetshire is bounded on the West by part of Devonshire and Somersetshire, on the North by the Counties of Somerset and Wilts, on the East by Wiltshire and Hampshire, and on the South by the English Channel.

The British Words Dour-Trig, from which the antient Inhabitants derive their Name, signify Dwellers by ye Waterside.

The Air is generally wholesome; more mild and pleasant towards the Coast, & sharper on the Hills. The Soil is rich and fertile; the Northern Part, divided by a Range of Hills from the Southern, was formerly Woody, but now good Pasture; and the Southern feeds incredible Numbers of Sheep. Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Cloth, Fish, Fowl, Hemp, Beer, Portland stone for Building, and Purbeck Clay for Tobacco-Pipes: Principal Rivers, the Stour, the Frome, and the Pidle.

The Manners of the Natives, in general, are a little more polished than in some other Western Counties. They are proud of the

Dorsetshire.

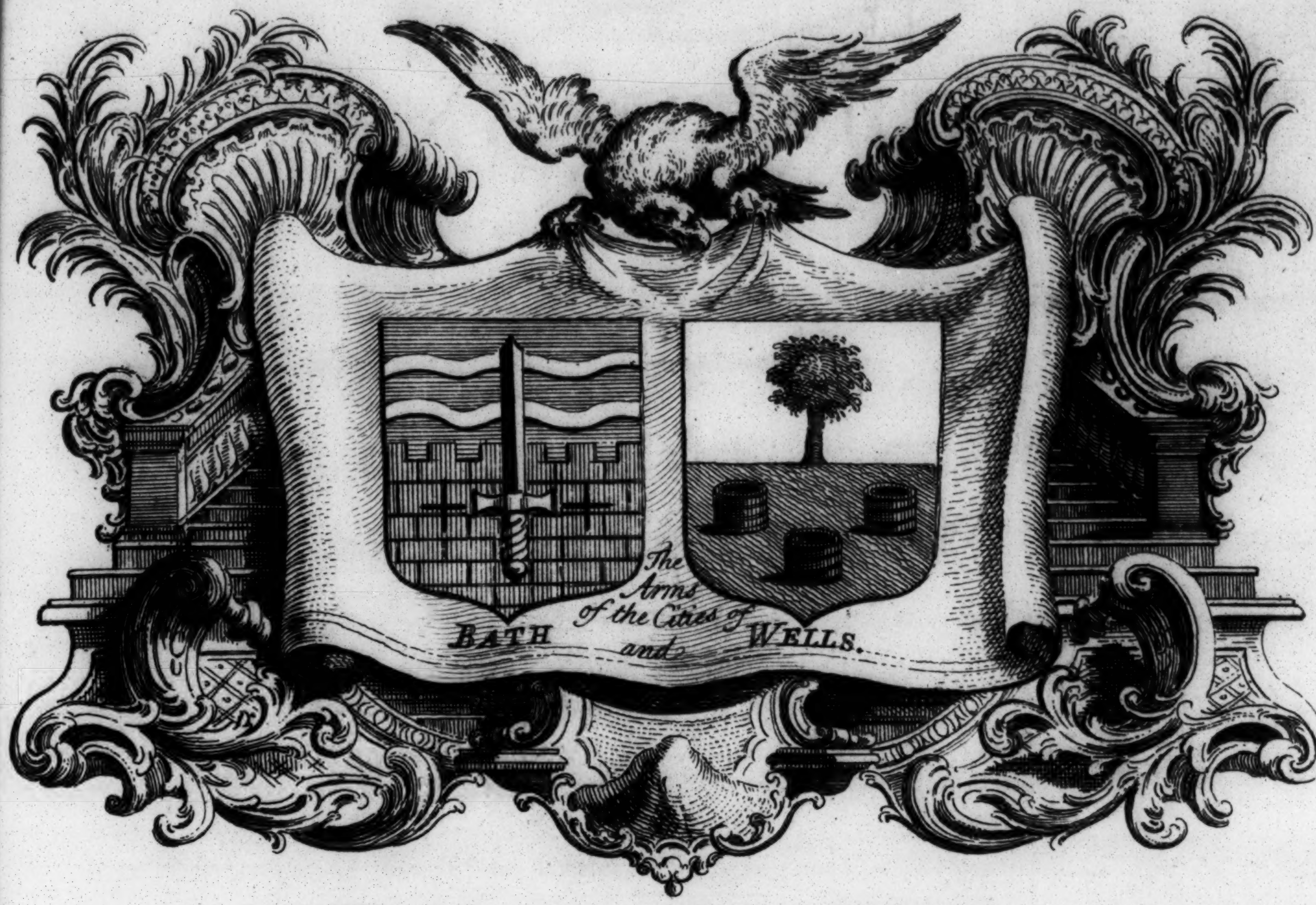
saying of King Charles II. that he never saw a finer Country than Dorsetshire.

In this County are nine Boroughs, whose Representatives with the two Knights of the Shire, make up twenty Members. The Boroughs are

Dorchester	Weymouth	Corfe-Castle
Lyme-Regis	Melcomb-Regis	Poole, and
Bridport	Wareham	Shaftesbury.

Dorchester is large, pleasant, & antient; Lyme-Regis, a place of increasing Trade; Weymouth & Melcomb-Regis are united. Purbeck, wherein is the Borough of Corfe-Castle, is without Reason called an Island. Other Remarkable Towns are Blandford, twice destroyed by Fire, the last Time in 1731; Sherburn, antient, large, & well frequented; and Winburn, noted for its fine Collegiate Church.

Curiosities of this County are, an entire Amphitheater, and Remains of the Ickening Street, both near Dorchester, & Roman Antiquities; several Barrows, or old British Tombs; an extraordinary Chasm, caused by an Earthquake; a Swannery in Portland Inlet, containing at least 7000 Swans; Hook-Castle, Cranbourn-house, Buckland, Winburn St. Giles, Sherburn-Castle, and Puddle-Town, the Seats of ye Duke of Bolton, the Earl of Salisbury, Earl Paulet, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Digby, and Lord Walpole.



Somersetshire.

This County, one of the richest and largest in **England**, has **Dorsetshire** on the South, **Devonshire** on the West, the **Severn Sea** on the North, **Wiltshire** on the East, & a Part of **Gloucestershire** on the North East. It takes its Name from **Somerton**, formerly ye Shire Town, but now obscur'd by **Bristol**, **Bath**, **Wells**, all of them Cities, & a great many large Towns.—

The Air is the mildest, and ye Soil, for the most part, the richest in the Kingdom: Single Acres here have produced from 40 to 50, and even 60 Bushels of Wheat. The Eastern & Western Parts are hilly and Stony; but the Country in general is low, &, as the Soil is so rich, very dirty for Travellers in Winter. The Product is various; Coal, Lead, & Copper, in the Hills; in the Plains, Grain of all Kinds, of which it sends out great Quantities: Woad

thrives

SOMERSETSHIRE

thrives here as well as any where in ye Kingdom, & Teazles better: It has Lapis Calaminaris more than any other County, and about Mendip Hills Quantity of Oker: Its Oxen are as large & the Flesh as fine, as in Lincolnshire; but of late Years ye Country runs more upon Dairies, which produce excellent Cheese, than upon Grazing. The Sheep here are large, and the Bull-Dogs the boldest in England.

All sorts of Woollen Cloths are manufactured here, as well as Stockings & Buttons; and in the South East part of ye County are made great Quantities of Linen. The Value of the Woollen Manufacture alone, in the first Hands, has been rated at a Million a Year. And as to foreign Commerce, Bristol has more of it than any City in England, except London: The Rivers are Severn, Avon, Parret, Frome, Ax, Tor, and Tone: The principal Hills, Mendip, Pouldon, and Quantock.

In the main, the People are plain, and honesthearted; but too justly charged with Bluntness in Conversation, and a Contempt of Letters. There are reckoned among them not less than 40,000 Dissenters. Great Men, both in Arts and Arms, have been produced in this County.

Somersetshire sends Eighteen Members to Parliament; two for the County, two for each of the Cities of

Bristol, Bath, and Wells,

and two a-piece for the Boroughs of

Taunton,	Minehead,	and
Bridgewater,	Ilchester,	Milbourn Port.

Bristol

The Arms of the City of BRISTOL.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bristol is situated not wholly in this County, but partly in Gloucestershire. It is, however, independant of both, being a County of it self. It is very Populous, supposed to contain 100,000 Inhabitants; but the Streets are narrow, the Houses too much crouded, and the City it self is of no great Antiquity. Here are principally observed, the Key, large & commodious; the Bridge, strong & high; the Parish Church of St. Mary Radcliff, ye fifteen Glasshouses, the Custom of using no Carts, but Sleds, and the hot mineral Waters. Several noble Edifices, publick & private, have been lately erected here.

Bath lies about 12 Miles higher, upon the same River Avon. It is antient, having been famous for its medicinal Waters in the Time of the Romans. Of late Years it has prodigiously encreased: But if Diseases draw many people hither, Gallantry & Diversions entice many more. Here has been a publick Hospital lately erected.

Wells

Somersetshire.

Wells is a small but neat City, admired, as well as Bath, for its Cathedral: Taunton, Frome, & Bridgewater, are large; Ilchester, Minehead, Glastonbury, & Milbourn-Port, are antient Towns.

Curiosities in this County are, the Glastonbury Thorn, by some supposed to be miraculous; Roman Coins & Antiquities, at Ilchester, & on Camalet Hill; a subterraneous Room, with a chequered Pavement, at Bathford; the Ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, and that at Athelney; Minehead Harbour, capacious & safe; and Wokey Hole, at the Foot of Mendip Hills, where continually drips a petrifying Water.

The Noblemen's Seats are, Clevenden Court, the Earl of Bristol's; Henton St. George, & Ken Court, Earl Paulet's; Market-Bruton, Lord Berkeley's; Cannington, Lord Clifford's; and Buckland House, Lord Hawley's: Principal Gentlemen's, Orchard-Wyndham, Mells, Huntworth, Long-Ashton, Bristleton, & Nettlecomb, belonging to Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. Strangeways Horner, Mr. Portman, Sir John Smith, Sir Robert Cann, and Sir John Trevelyan.

A Leaden Cross found 6 Feet under Ground, and 10 Feet above King Arthur's Coffin, at Glastonbury.

Wiltshire.

Wiltshire is bounded on the North by Gloucestershire, on the West by Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on the South by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on ye East by Hampshire and Berkshire. It has its Name from Wilton, once the chief Town, but now mostly remarkable for ye fine Seat of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; as that is so called from the River Willey, on which it stands.

The Air of Wiltshire is sweet & pleasant, tho' somewhat Sharp upon the Hills during Winter. In the Northern Parts ye Soil is Mountainous and Woody; in the Middle it is cross'd by the famous Downs, remarkable for feeding Sheep, and here distinguish'd by the Names of Salisbury & Malborough; on the South, it is very rich and fertile. The principal Commodities are Sheep, Wool, Wood, Stone, and of late fine Malt Liquor.

This,

WILTSHIRE.

This with Somersetshire is the chief Seat of the Woollen Manufacture for fine Cloths. The two Avons, called the Upper and Lower, with the Madder, the Willey, the Bourne, the Isis, and the Kennet, are here the Rivers most worthy of Notice.

The Inhabitants of Wiltshire are reputed a brave, rough, blunt People, that speak a broad Dialect, even more unpleasing than their Neighbours of Somersetshire; and this Dialect prevails too much even among their Gentry, who are not refined by a Town Conversation.

This County sends more Members to Parliament than any other in England, Cornwal only excepted. Besides the Knights of the Shire, & the Representatives of ye City of Sarum, which are two each, they chuse 30 for the following Boroughs.

Wilton	Calne	Great Bedwin
Downton	Devizes	Ludgershall
Hindon	Chippenham	Old Sarum
Heytesbury	Malmsbury	Wooton Basset
Westbury	Cricklade	Marlborough

Salisbury, the Capital, is a large, well built, populous, pleasant City, and Episcopal See. The Cathedral, the most regular Gothic Building in the Kingdom, with ye highest Spire, is said to have Doors and Chapels equal in Number to ye Months, Windows to the Days, and Pillars & Pilasters to the Hours, in ye whole Year.

The Manufactures here are considerable, and the Market-place very spacious with a fine Town-House. Old Sarum a Mile North of the New, tho' it chuses two Members, is now reduced to

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a single Farm-house. Devizes, Chippenham, Calne, Westbury, and some others, are noted for ye Woollen Manufacture; as are also Trowbridge, Bradford, and Warminster, large Towns, tho' not Boroughs.

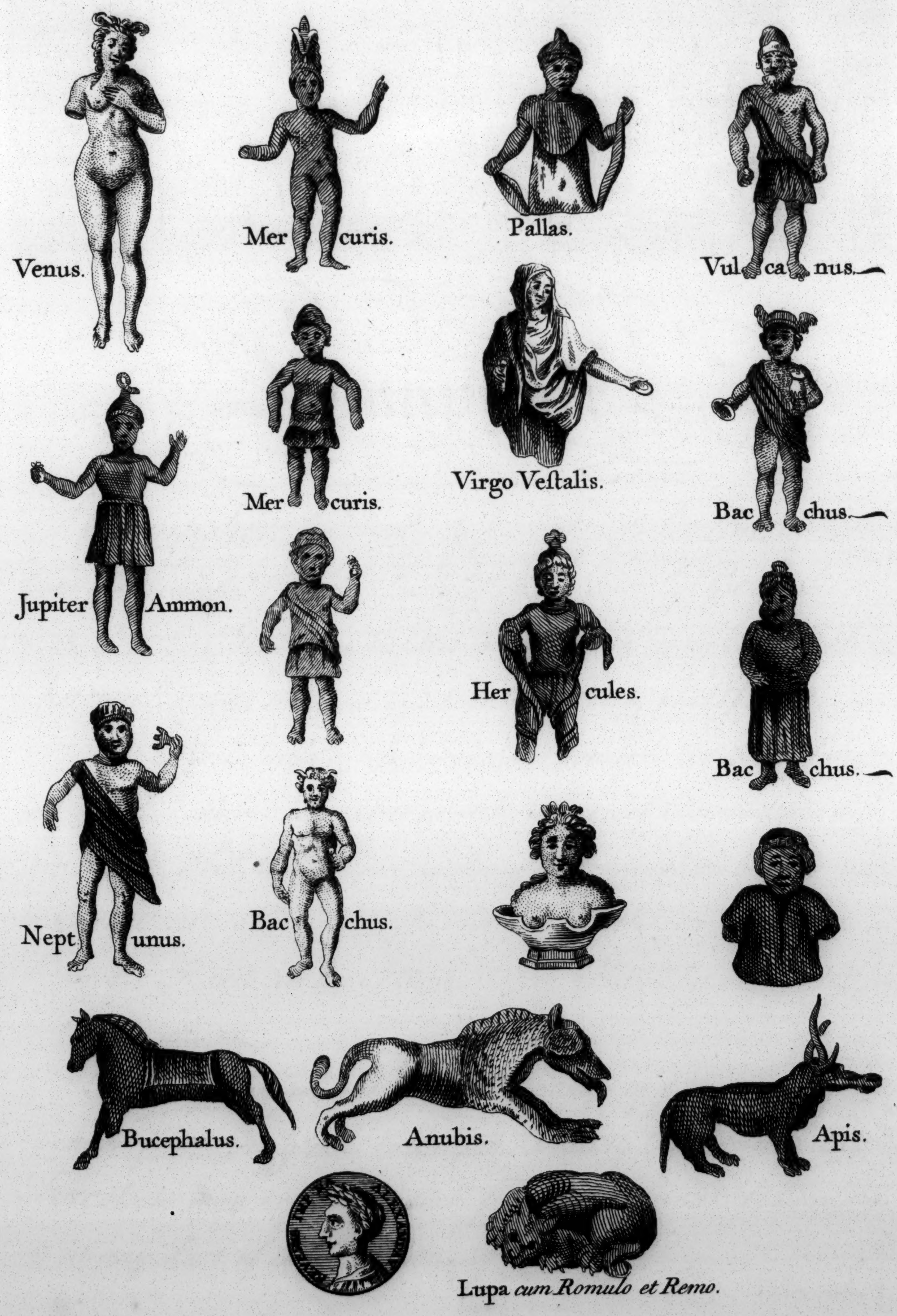
Stone-henge, the greatest Antiquity in England, lies about Six Miles North of Salisbury, & is much resorted to by Travellers. The Vulgar tell wonderful Tales about the Number of its Stones. It is thought to have been the chief Heathen Temple of our British Ancestors, and the Barrows, or Hillocks of a peculiar Form, that lie round it to a considerable Distance, have been proved to be the Sepulchres of great Men. Abery, near Marlborough, is another Temple of the same Structure.

In this County is also the Wandyke, a great Ditch that runs cross it, and thought to be an antient Boundary.

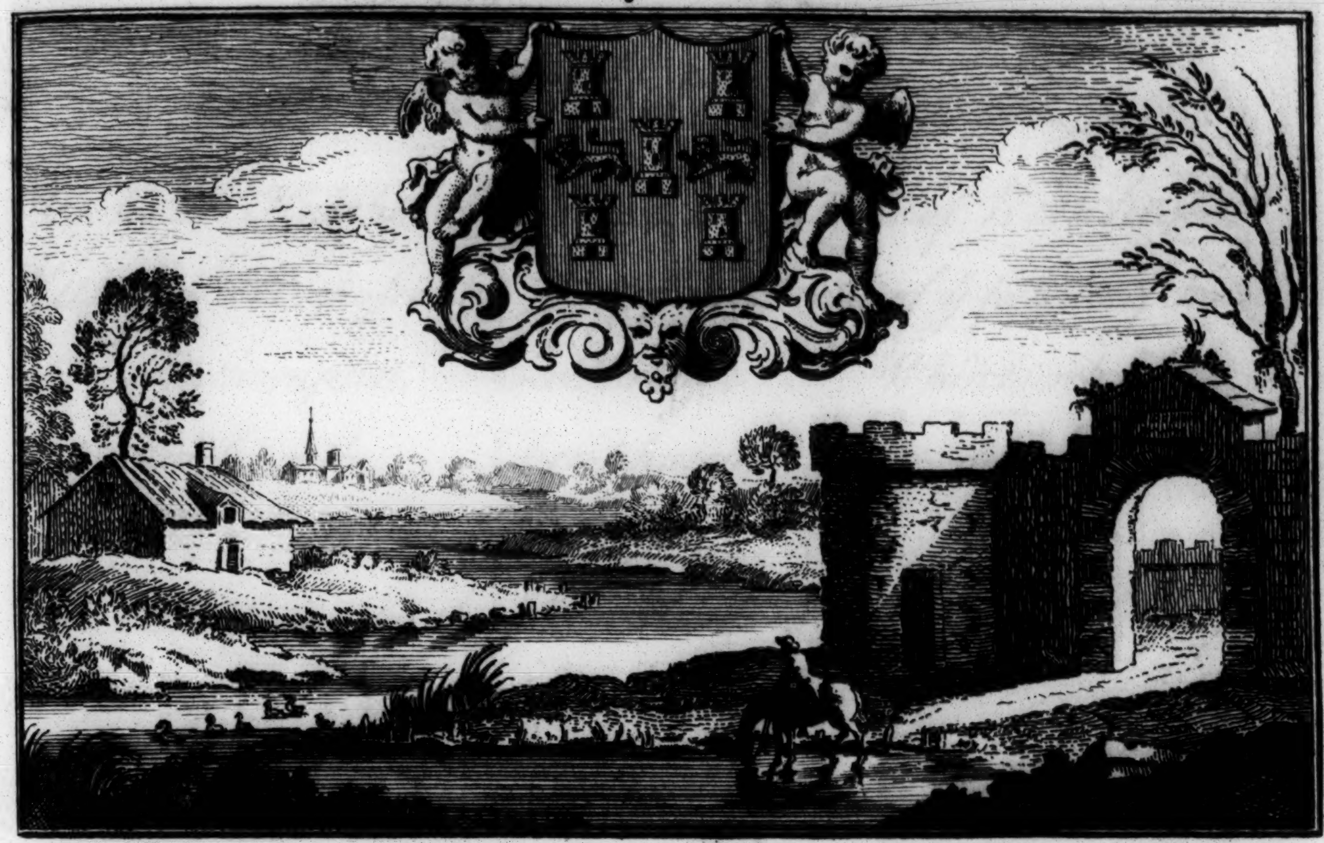
Seats here, beside Wilton already mentioned, are Tokenham, Allington-house, and Marlborough-house, all belonging to the Duke of Somerset; Eddington, the Duke of Bolton's; Damerham, Duke of Newcastle's; Ambresbury, Duke of Queensbury's; Tilshead, Earl Godolphin's; Charlton, Earl of Berkshire's; West-Lavington, Earl of Abingdon's; Long-leat, Viscount Weymouth's; Lediard-Tregoze, Viscount St. John's; Wardour, Lord Arundel's; Wishford-Hatch, Littlecot, Ramsbury, Wolf-hall, Bishops-Canning, Wilberry, Cholderton, & Cosham, belonging to Sir Richard How; Messieurs Hyde, Popham, Jones, Seymour, Ernley, Grevil, Cracherode, and Colonel Ducket.

WILTSHIRE.

At the Devizes, in this County, were found A.D. 1714, and supposed to have been buryed there in 234, these Household Gods, in Number 19, with a Medal of Alexander Severus; which Pieces of Antiquity are here exhibited, being great Curiosities.



The Arms of the City of WINCHESTER.



Hampshire

Hampshire (properly the County of Southampton, from the principal Town) is bounded on ye North by Berkshire, on the East by Surry & Sussex, on the South by the British Channel, and on the West by Dorsetshire & Wiltshire.

The Air is mild & wholesome, but towards the South subject to Sea Vapours. The Soil is rich. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Wood, Iron, excellent Honey, and the best Bacon in England. Kersies, Stuffs, and some Cloths, are here manufactured. Rivers are the Tees, Avon, Stowre, Itching, and some others.

The People in general have ye Advantage of ye more westerly Counties from their greater Vicinity to London: But in ye New Forest one may expect as much simplicity & want of Breeding, as in any Part of the Kingdom.

Besides

Hampshire.

Besides the Knights of ye Shire, & the Citizens of **Winchester**, **Hampshire** chuses two Burgesses for each of ye following Towns,

Southampton,	Stockbridge,	Whitchurch,
Portsmouth,	Christchurch,	and
Petersfield,	Limington,	Andover.

To which if we add the Six Members for y^e **Isle of Wight** (a Part of this County) chosen at

Newport,	Yarmouth,	Newton,

the whole Number of Representatives will be Twenty-Six.

Winchester is famous for its Cathedral & College, ye former finished, and the latter founded, by ye famous Bishop **William** of **Wickham**. A Palace was begun here by King **Charles II**, but never finished.

Southampton has been more considerable than at present; but is still a good Town, and a County in itself. But the Place in this County now most worthy of notice is **Portsmouth**, the best Fortification in **England**, the chief Rendezvous of the Royal Navy, and a great Marine Arsenal. It is of late Years vastly increased. The Haven may contain a thousand large Ships.

New Forest, between the **Avon** & **Hampton Water**, was made by **William** the **Conqueror**, who laid waste for that Purpose thirty six Parishes.

Silchester, on ye North Edge of this County, now only a Farm-house and a Church, is the antient **Vinodunum** of y^e **Romans**, whose Walls, almost entire, are two Miles in Compass.

Noblemen's Seats here are **Basing-House** & **Abbotson**,

the

Hampshire.

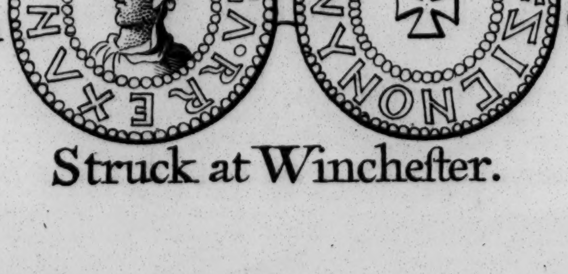
the Duke of Bolton's; Rockburn-house, Earl of Shaftesbury's; Hursborn, Earl of Portsmouth's; Farnborough-place, Earl of Anglesea's; Eadesworth, Lord Dormor's; Whorwel, Lord Delaware's; and the Earl of Peterborough's, at Southampton.

Wight-Isle, called by the Antients *Vectis*, lies on the South of this County in the *British Channel*.

The Air is pleasant and salubrious, and the Soil fertile, affording Corn enough in one Year to supply the Inhabitants for Seven. It is divided into *East* and *West Meden*. *Newport*, the Capital, near the Middle of the Isle, is large and populous. The Port to it is *Cowes*, on the Northern Extremity. *Wight* was once a Kingdom, made so by King *Henry* VI, in favour of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. The Wool here is exceeding fine. In short, some Writers call this Island the Garden of *England*, as *Sicily* was called formerly the Garden of *Italy*.

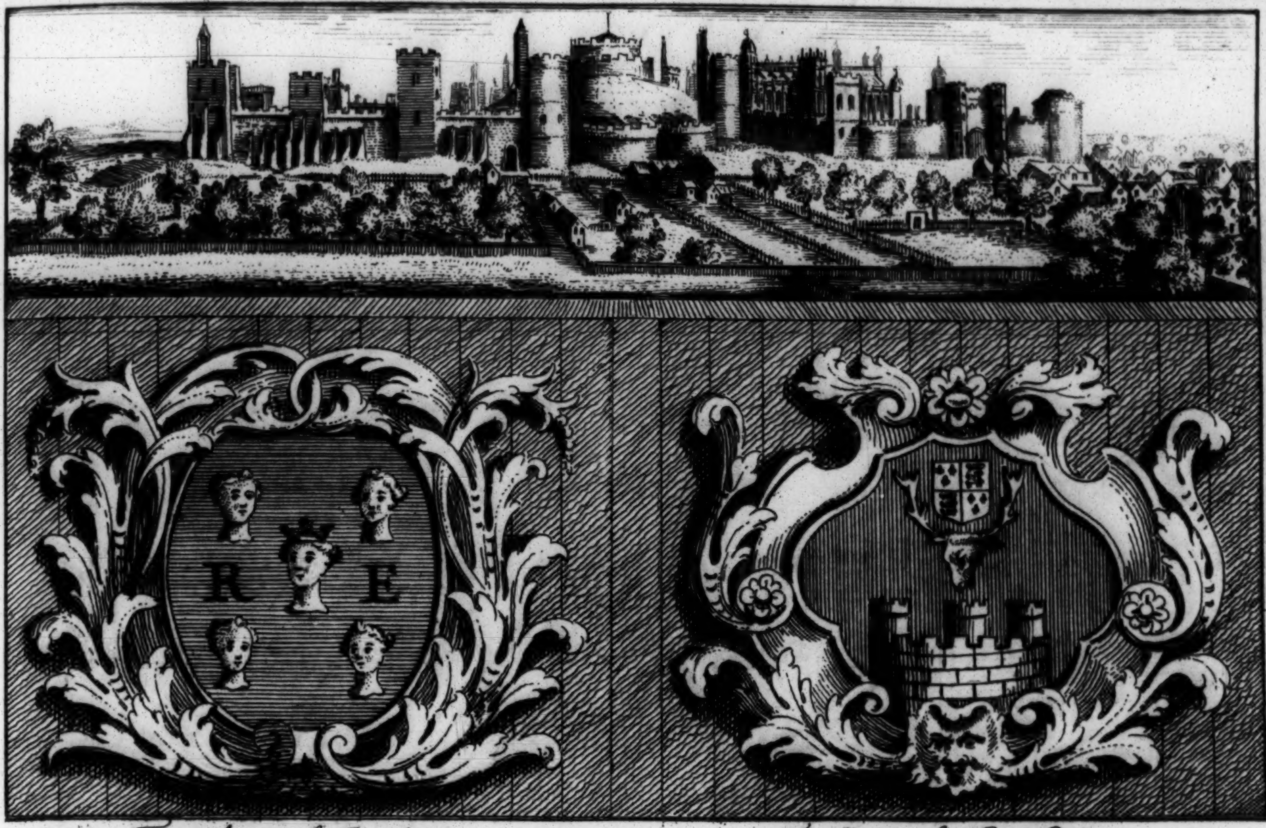
A Prospect of *Stone-Henge*, on Salisbury Plain, which is in *Wiltshire*.

A Saxon



Coin

Struck at Winchester.



The Arms of Reading. The Arms of New-Windsor.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire, supposed to be so called from Berroc, a Wood, is divided on the North & North-East, by the Thames, from Oxford and Buckingham Shires; on the West it is bounded by the Counties of Gloucester & Wilts; on the South-East, by Surry; and on the South by Hampshire.

This County is equal to any in Pleasantness, and in yͤ West and North-West Parts none is more fertile. The Air is generally healthy, which contributes to make Lands let dearer here than in other Counties at the same Distance from London. Corn of all Kinds, but in particular fine Barly & Malt; Timber, and some Woollen and Sailcloth Manufactures, are its chief Commodities. Its Rivers, besides the Thames before mentioned, are the Kennet, the Ocke, the Loddon & the Lambourn; which last, tho' but a Rivulet, has this remarkable Quality, that it is fullest in Summer, when other Rivers decrease.

Abbingdon

Berkshire.

Abbingdon is one of the Boroughs that send but one Member to Parliament. The other three, which, as well as the County, send two each, are

Reading, New-Windsor, Wallingford.

Reading, the County Town, is larger than some Cities. It was antiently famous for its Abbey, since for Clothing; & now for its Trade in Malt & Meal. Abbingdon, which commonly has the Assizes alternately with Reading, & always the County Election, has a fine Market-House. Wallingford has been very large, & Wantage was the Birth Place of ye great King Alfred. Yet nothing in this County is so worthy of Notice as Windsor-Castle, a Site inferior to none in Europe, and a noble Citadel. It was made illustrious by King Edward III, who not only raised most of the Buildings, but instituted here ye order of ye Garter, the Installations of which are to this Day in St. George's Chappel. It has been improved by several of our Monarchs, who made it their Royal Residence.

The White-Horse, in the Hill so called, is supposed to be a Work of King Alfred, & the noblest Monument of Saxon Antiquity in ye whole Kingdom. It covers an Acre of Ground, & is thought to have been cut in memory of a signal Victory. The Neighbouring People, from Time immemorial, have a Kind of Festival called Scouring the Horse; when they cleanse it of Weeds, whereby the Chalky Bottom still preserves a fine Effect at a great Distance. Near Reading is a Natural Curiosity, thought to have remained ever since the Flood. It is a Bed of Oyster-Shells,

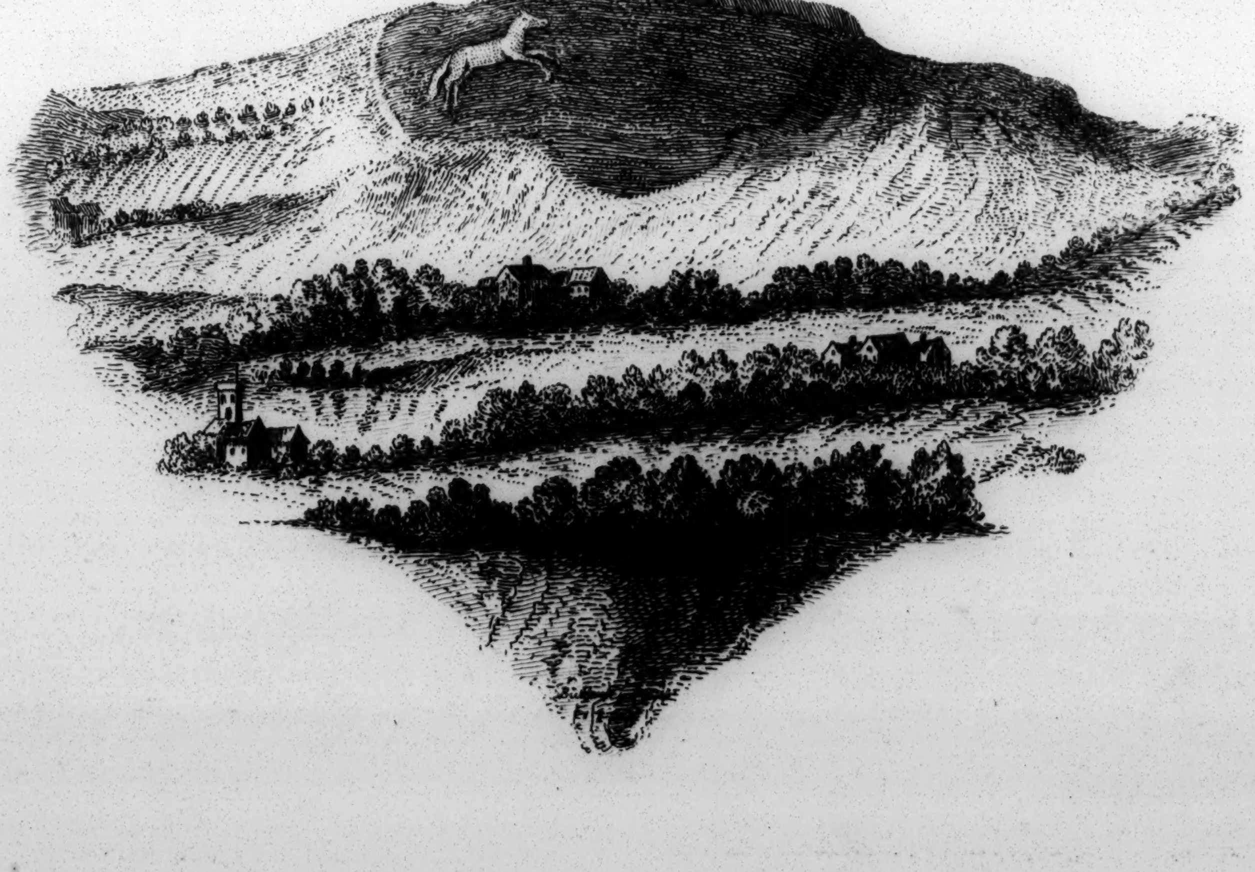
fourteen

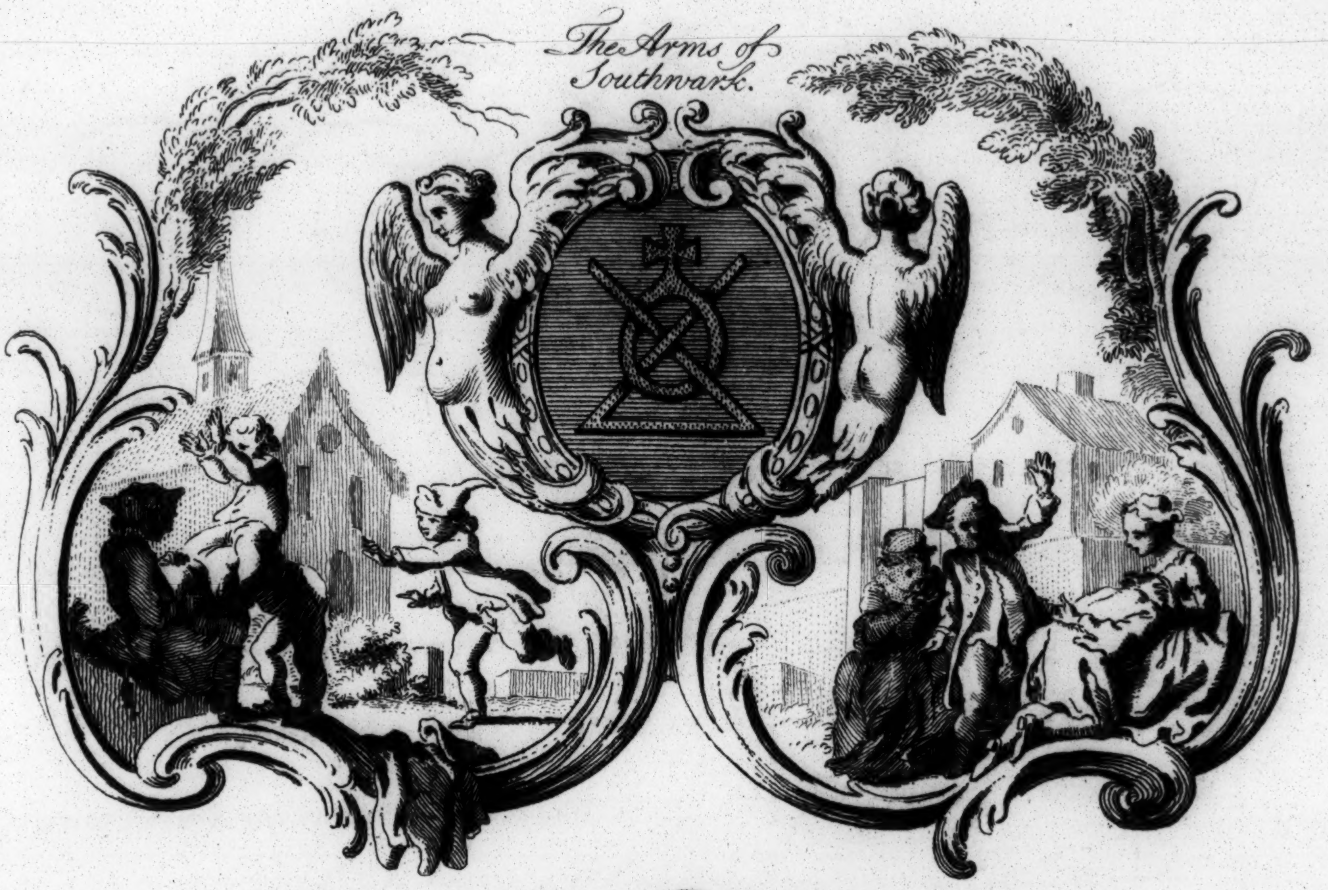
Berkshire.

fourteen or sixteen Feet under the surface of a Hill, and covered with variety of different Strata, which retain the true Figure & Colour, but moulder at a small Pressure. In this County are also Remains of Roman Antiquities and Fortifications, with some of the famous Causeway, called Icknild-Street. Here is also a singularly merry Custom in two Manors, whereby Widows recover their Copyhold, after having forfeited it by Incontinence.

Hurley is a Seat of the Earl of Strafford; Swallowfield, once the Earl of Clarendon's, has since had several Possessors; at New-Windsor, the Duke of St. Albans has a Seat, as the Earl of Godolphin and Lord Delaware have at the Old: Basselden is Lord Fane's; Whiteham, Earl of Abbingdon's; & Hamstead-Marshall, Earl of Craven's.

White-horse Hill.





Surrey.

Surrey has Middlesex on the North, Kent on the East, Suſsex on the South, and on the West Hampshire and Berkshire. It takes its Name from its situation on the South of the Thames, which divides it from Middlesex.

The Air of Surrey is very Sweet & wholesom, which makes it abound in Gentlemen's Seats. The Middle of the County is barren; but the Skirts, on all ſides, very fruitful. Corn, Hops, Box-Wood, Walnuts, and Fuller's-Earth, are here the chief Commodities, Surrey not being famous for any Considerable Manufactures. Besides the Thames, there are in this County the Rivers Wey, Moulsey, and Wandle, all which run Northward into the Prince of English Rivers.

It is obſerved of ye People in the Midst of Surrey, that they are generally of a pale Complexion, like the Natives of Picardy

SURREY.

Picardy in France. Their Manners in general cannot but receive Advantage from their Vicinity to London, and the great Concourse of Gentry.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, Surrey chuses two Representatives for each of the following Boroughs,

Guildford,	Blechingley,	Gatton
Southwark,	Rygate,	Haslemere.

Kingston, is frequently called the Shire Town, tho' it be no Borough; but the County Jail is of late Years removed to Southwark; and Guildford, where the Knights are chosen, and which has the Assizes as well as Kingston, deserves more properly that Appellation. It is at this Day in a pretty flourishing Condition. Southwark, ye largest Borough in England, is commonly reckoned a Part of London. Other remarkable Places here are Richmond, one of the pleasantest Villages perhaps in Europe; and Epsom, a great Resort of People of Fashion, on account of the Wells and Races.

Curiosities in this County are, several Roman Antiquities, at Walton, Darking, near Aldbury, and some other Places; the Subterraneous Passage of the River Moulsey, or Mole; Rumney Mead, where King John gave Magna Charta, and Coopers Hill near it, made famous by ye celebrated

Poem

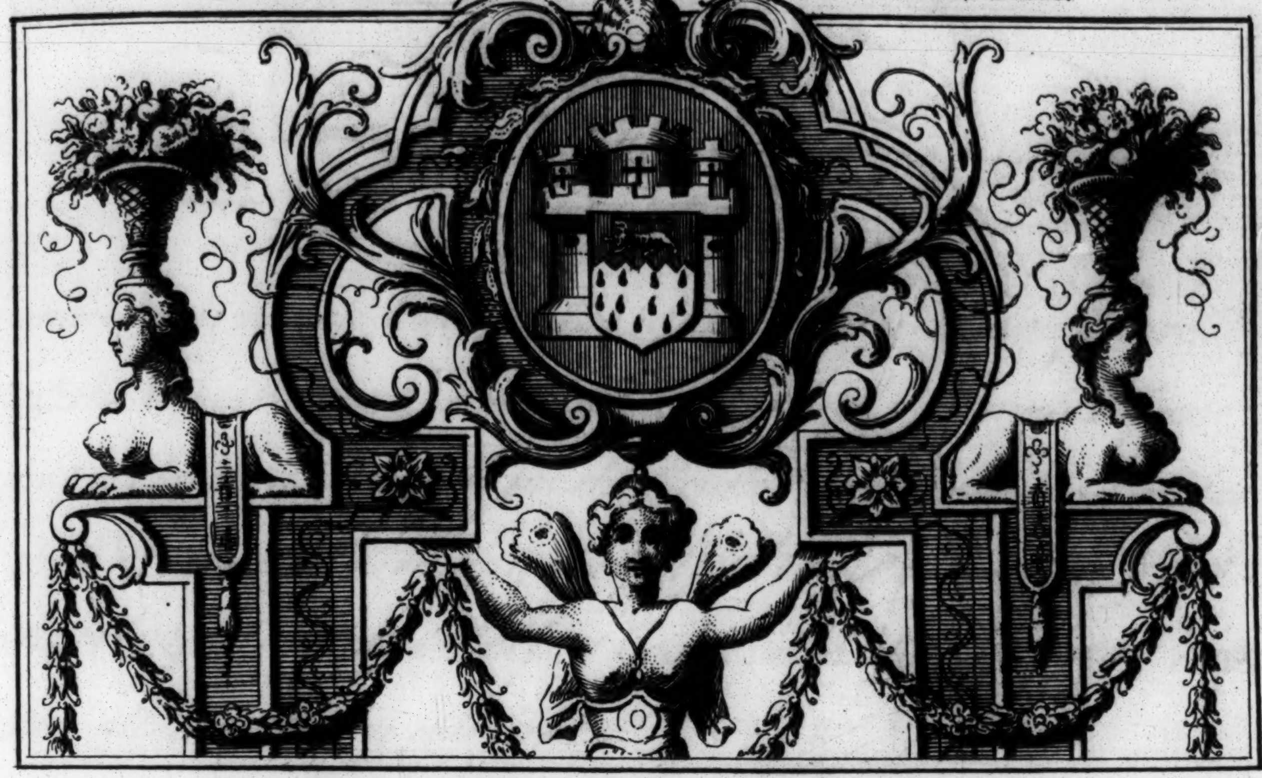
SURREY.

Poem of Sir John Denham.

As it would take up too much Room to mention all Gentlemen's Seats, we shall for the future confine our selves only to those of the Nobility: There are in Surrey, (besides the Royal Palace at Richmond, & the Archiepiscopal Seat at Lambeth,) Wimbledon, the Dutchess of Marlborough's; Claremont and Pepper-Harrow; the Duke of Newcastle's; Sudbrook, the late Duke of Argyle's; Nonesuch, ye Duke of Grafton's; Weybridge, ye Earl of Portmore's; Aldbury, the Earl of Aylesford's; Great Bockham, the Earl of Effingham's; Durdans, Lord North and Guildford's; Peckham, Lord Trevor's; Beachworth, Lord Windsor's; Woodcot, Lord Baltimore's; & Battersea, late Lord St. John's.

The Arms of Guildford

The Arms of the City of CHICHESTER.



SUSSEX.

Sussex is bounded on the West by Hampshire, on the North by Surrey, on the North-East and East by Kent, and on the South by the English Channel. Its Name is explained by its Situation, and signifies as much as South-Sax.

The Air is here various; along the Sea-shore aguish; in the Weald foggy, but not unwholesom; upon ye Downs, sweet and healthy. The Soil varies equally; the Downs yielding a fine Grass, to feed Sheep; the Middle of the Country Meadows, and rich arable Land; the North Parts Wood, which affords Fuel for the Iron Works. The principal Rivers here are Arun, famous for Mullets, Adur, Ouse, & Rother, which all discharge themselves to the South.

In this plentiful Country the Commodities are numerous, as Corn, Cattle, Malt, Wool, Wood, Glass, Fish, Fowl, and

Sussex.

and Iron; which last is also a considerable Manufacture.

The Wheat-Ear, a small delicious Bird, not much inferior to an Ortolan, is taken on the South-East Downs. Besides the Arundel Mullet, the Chichester Lobster, ye Amerley Trout, the Selsey Cockle, and the Sussex Carp, are all deservedly admired.

The Number of great Families in this County makes the Conversation polite: But the ruder Class of Inhabitants are famous for Smuggling, for which they lie exceedingly convenient.

Sussex, besides the two Knights of the Shire, sends to Parliament Representatives for

Chichester,	Lewes,	Steyning,
Horsham,	Shoreham,	East-Grinsted,
Midhurst,	Bramber,	Arundel.

Chichester is a neat compact little City, having four Gates to the four Cardinal Points, & a Street leading from each to ye Center, where they all meet. In the Cathedral are Pictures of all the Kings from Cissa down to this Time. Lewes is a Place of great Antiquity, large, and containing many handsom Houses.

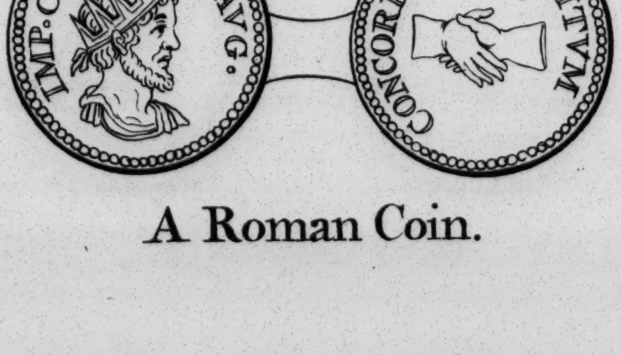
Sussex shews the Remains of several Camps, Roman, British, and Danish. St Rooke's Hill affords a delightful Prospect, both by Sea and Land. In 1723 was discovered ye Foundation Stone of a Temple of Neptune, built in the Reign of ye Emperor Claudius. Charlton Forest,

belonging

Sussex.

belonging to the Duke of Richmond, hath seven charming Vistas, shooting from its Center like the Rays of a Star. The Village of Charlton is famous for its meeting of Foxhunters. Beachy Head is infamous for the Number of Ships lost there, in stormy Weather, and for an inglorious Sea Fight off it in King William's Reign. At Pevensey Haven William the Conqueror landed, and afterwards defeated and slew Harold at the Place now called Battle Abbey. Winchelsea, now a poor Town, was a noble City till swallowed up by the Sea in 1250.

Noblemen's Seats here are, Arundel-Castle, Duke of Norfolk's; Petworth, Duke of Somerset's; Goodwood, Duke of Richmond's; Halland, Duke of Newcastle's; Buckhurst, Duke of Dorset's; Halnaker, Earl of Darby's; Winchelsea & Ashburnham, belonging to the Earls of those Names; Bolbrook, Earl of Thanet's; Stanstead, Earl of Scarborough's; Up-Park, Earl of Tankerville's; Cowdrey, Lord Viscount Montague's; Earidge, Lord Abergavenney's; & Hills, Lord Irwin's.



A Roman Coin.

KENT.

This County is bounded on the North by the River Thames, on the South by the Channel & Sussex, on ye West by Surrey, and on the East by the German Sea.

It is liable to Inconveniences from the Vicinity of the Sea; but the worst Parts of Kent are not so unhealthy as the worst Parts of Essex. The higher Parts of the County are healthy & the Soil is generally good. Corn, Cattle, Fruit, particularly Pippins, Codlins & Cherries, Woad & Madder for dying, Hops, Wood, Flax, Saint-foin, Samphire, Fowl and Fish, especially Fordwich Trout, are its chief Commodities. Medway, on which is ye famous Royal Dock at Chatham, is ye chief River peculiar to this County.

The Inhabitants, tho' most open to Invasions from the Continent, justly boast of preserving more antient Privileges than any

of

KENT.

of their Fellow Subjects.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, chosen at Maidstone, and the four Citizens for Canterbury and Rochester, Kent sends to Parliament ten Burgesses, two for each of ye following Towns.

Maidstone, Queenborough, Dover,
Rumney, and Sandwich.

Canterbury is antient and large, was the first Seat of Christianity among the Saxons, and is now a Principal Receptacle of the French Protestants. Its Cathedral is a noble Gothic Building. Rochester, antient likewise, has one of the finest Bridges in Europe. Maidstone, another Old Place, is still large, populous, neat, and convenient for the County Business by being situated in the Center of it. Dover, the great Thoroughfare between England & France, has been much larger than it now is, and is noted for a Castle said to be begun by Julius Cæsar.

Greenwich Hospital, for antient and disabled Seamen, and Woolwich Dock and Warren, added to those at Chatham, for building and furnishing Men of War, are two of the great Ornaments of this County. Tunbridge Wells is a great Resort of the Gentry, both on account of the Waters, and the Pleasantness of the Place. Deptford, a very large Village, is also of great Use to the Navy. As to Antiquities, a large Camp near Woolwich, part of the Roman Watling-Street Road at Shooter's Hill, Monumental Hillocks on Black Heath,

and

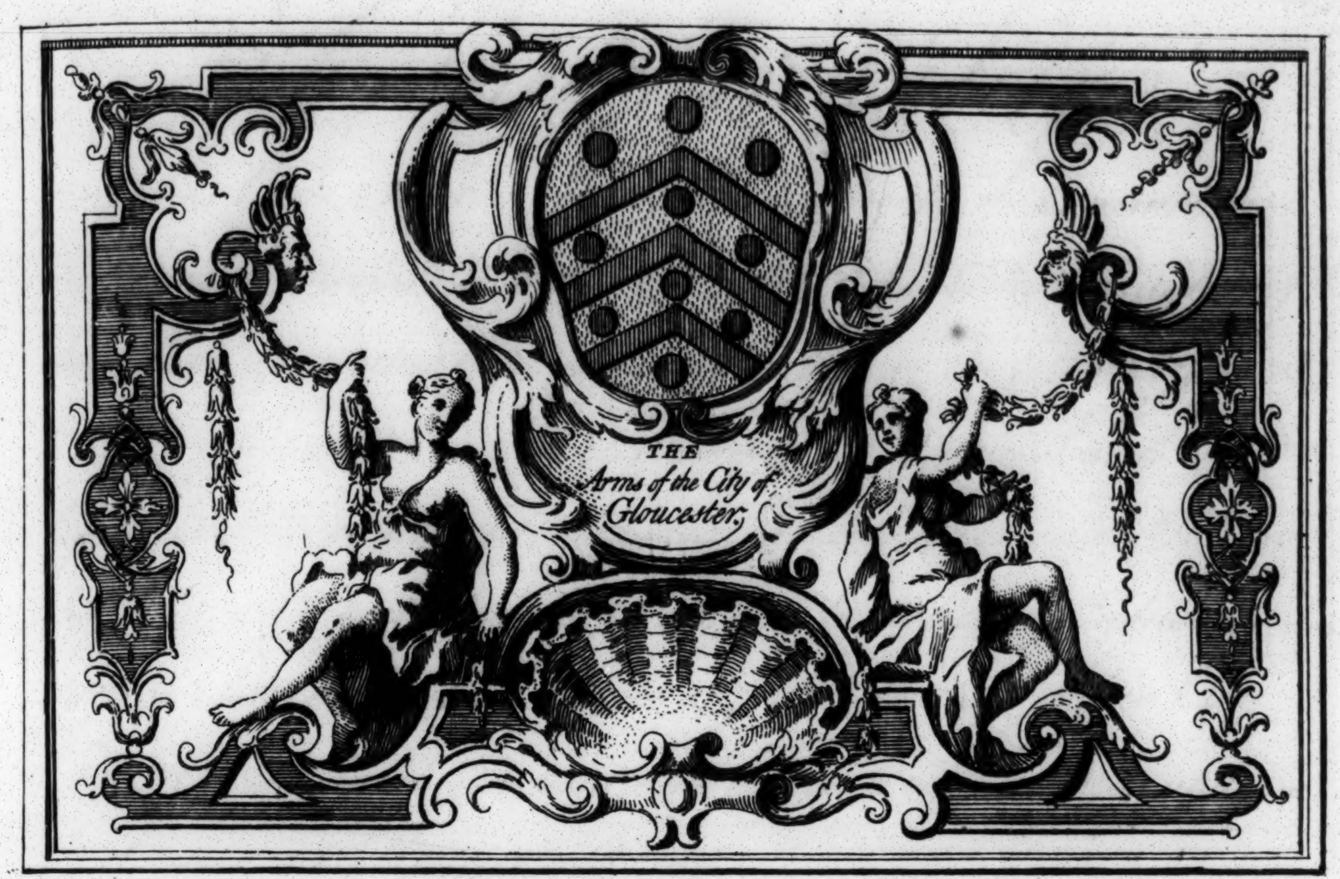
KENT.

and a Monument of Stones near Aylesford, are some of ye principal.

Noblemen's Seats here are Knowle, the Duke of Dorset's; Heathfield, Earl of Thanet's; Eastwell, Earl of Winchelsea's; Penshurst, Earl of Leicester's; Leigh's-Court, Earl of Rockingham's; Chevening, Earl Stanhope's; Westram, Earl of Jersey's; Aylesford, Earl of Aylesford's; on Black-Heath, Earl of Dartmouth's; Wingham, Earl Cowper's; Hover-Castle, Earl of Waldegrave's; Leeds-Castle, Lord Fairfax's; Charlton, Lord Percival's; Linsted-Lodge, Lord Teynham's; Fair-Lawn, Lord Barnard's; and Motte, Lord Rumney's.

Roman Antiquities, found at Reculver, in this County.

A British Monument, called Kitts Coty House, near Maidstone.



GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This County borders on the North upon Worcestershire, & Part of Warwickshire; on the East upon the Counties of Warwick, Oxford, Berks, and Wilts; on the South upon Wiltshire and Somersetshire; & on the West upon the Shires of Monmouth & Hereford. Its Name is from ye Capital, which signifies Fair City.

Of the three Divisions of this County, Coteswolde, the hilly Eastern Part, has a sharp Air, but breeds abundance of Sheep; the Vale, on both sides the Severn (the principal River in Gloucestershire) produces that fine Cheese we so well know, and enjoys a mild Air; the Forest of Dean, bordering upon Monmouth & Hereford Shires, has Pasture, Tillage, fine Oaks, and Mines of Iron & Coal. The Cloathing Trade has been greater here formerly then at present; but Gloucestershire has still a considerable part in this Manufacture, and

produces

Gloucestershire.

produces Corn, Salmon, Cyder, & Bacon, besides the Commodities we have mentioned. Gloucestershire sends two Knights of the Shire, & two other Representatives for each of the following Places.

Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewksbury.

Gloucester is antient, pleasant, and has a venerable Old Cathedral. As the Inhabitants are not so noted for Industry as those of Bristol, their Trade is much gone off to this City. Cirencester is also antient, and has been very large, as appears by the present Roman Ruins.

Among the Curiosities of this County, the principal is that beautiful Collection of Painted Glass in Fairford Church, which, in twenty eight Windows, exhibits the chief Histories of the Old and New Testament. It was taken in a Prize Ship, in the Reign of Henry VII, by Mr. John Tame, who built ye Church in order to put it up. The Designs are Abert Durer's, & in the opinion of Sir Anthony Vandyke, can hardly be exceeded by the Pencil. Roman Pavements have been found at Wood-Chester & Cromhall. Cheltenham has fine Medicinal Waters. The Bristol Stones are found in a Rock, on the side of the Avon next this County, thro' which lay two of the great Roman Highways.

Noblemen's Seats are Great-Badminton, Duke of Beauforts; Berkley-Castle, Earl of Berkley's; Course-Court, Earl of Coventry's; Stowel, Earl of Stafford's; Cambden-house Earl of Gainsborough's; at Cirencester, Lord Bathurst's; Sandywell, Lord Conway's; High-Meadows, Lord Gage's; Over-Norton, Viscount Say & Sele's; Kempsford, Viscount Weymouth's.

The Arms of the City of Oxford.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxfordshire, so called from the Capital City, is bounded on ye North by the Counties of Warwick and Northampton; on the East, by Buckinghamshire; on the South & South West, by Berkshire; and on the West, by Gloucestershire.

The Air of this County, which is free from Fens or standing Waters, is ſweet & wholesom equally with any. The Soil is various, but in general fertile both for Corn & Graſs. As to Manufactures, that of Blankets at Witney is the principal. The chief Commodities produced here are Corn, Malt, Cattle, Fruit, Freeſtone, several ſorts of Earth useful in Medicine, Scouring, and Dying. The River Isis, which enters this County from Gloucestershire, receives the Tame at Dorchester, and this Junction makes the famous Thames. The Charwell falls into ye Iſis at Oxford, after having watered great Part of the County. Banbury ſends but one Member to Parliament, which, with the two for the Shire, and two for each of the following Places, make in all Nine:

Oxford City, University, Woodſtock.

Oxford,

Oxfordshire.

Oxford, antient, beautiful, and large, is delightfully Seated for the Residence of the Muses. It boasts its Theater, a magnificent Structure, the Bodleian Library, one of the Noblest Collections of Books, and the Ashmolean Musæum, one of the richest Repositories of Curiosities, in the World; not to mention Dr. Radcliffe's new Library, & besides ye twenty Colleges following.—

Names.	Founders.	when founded.
1, University College	King Alfred the Great	Anno 883,
2, Baliol College	John Baliol, Father to the King of Scots	1262,
3, Merton College	Walter Merton, Bishop of Rochester	1267,
4, Exeter College	Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter	1316,
5, Oriel College	King Edward II	1324,
6, Queen's College	Robert Egglesfield, in Honour of Q. Philippa	1340,
7, New College	Willm. of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester	1375,
8, Lincoln College	Richd. Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln	1420,
9, All Souls College	Hen: Chicheley, Bishop of Canterbury	1437,
10, Magdalen College	Wm. of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester	1459,
11, Brazen-Nose College	Wm. Smith, Bishop of Lincoln	1515,
12, Corpus Christi College	Richd. Fox, Bishop of Winchester	1516,
13, Christ Church College	Cardinal Wolsey, & K. Henry VIII	1549,
14, Trinity College	Sir Thomas Pope	1555,
15, St. John Baptist College	Sir Thos. White, Ld. Mayor of London	1557,
16, Jesus College	Bp. Hugh Price, & Queen Elizabeth	1572,
17, Wadham College	Nics. Wadham Esq: & Dorothy his Widow	1613,
18, Pembroke College	Thos. Teisdale, & Richd. Wightwick	1624,
19, Worcester College	Sir Thomas Cooke	1700,
20, Hertford College	By Patent from K. George II	1740,

And these five Halls:

Alban Hall, ... Edmund Hall, ... St. Mary's Hall,
New Inn Hall, ... and .... St. Mary Magdalen Hall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Woodstock was antiently famous as a Royal Manour, and for the Labyrinth built there by King Henry II, for his Concubine Rosamond: It is so at present for the Grant made of this Manour to ye Duke of Marlborough, and the Stately Palace of Blenheim, erected at the Public Charge, in memory of his Victory near a Village of that Name, in Germany. — Dorchester was once a great City, and Episcopal See.

Curiosities in this County are, a Tesselated Pavement, found near Woodstock; Remains of a Roman City, at Aldcester; a Petrifying Water, near Somerton; very antient British & Roman Coins; Remains of the Consular Way, called Akeman Street; and Rolle rich Stones, supposed to be erected by Rollo the Danish Leader.

Noblemen's Seats here, besides Blenheim already mentioned, are Atterbury, the Duke of Argyle's; Heythorp, Earl of Shrewsbury's; Rycot, Earl of Abingdon's; Ditchley, Earl of Litchfield's; Sherburn-Castle, Earl of Macclesfield's; Charlbury, Earl of Plymouth's; Cornbury, Earl of Clarendon's; Stanton-Harcourt, Viscount Harcourt's; Caversham, Lord Cadogan's. —

Blenheim House. —

The Arms of Buckingham.

Buckinghamſhire.

Buckinghamſhire, ſo called from the Saxon Word Buc, is bounded on the East by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire & Middlesex; on the South, by Berkshire; on ye West by Oxfordshire; and on the North, by Northamptonshire.

The Air in general is good, eſpecially in ye higher Parts. The Soil, for the moſt Part a Chalk or Marle, is so very rich, that this County is famous to a Proverb for Bread & Beef. Here are great Manufactures of Bone-Lace and Paper. The natural Commodities, besides thoſe mentioned, are Timber, eſpecially Beech, fine Wool, and Sheep ſo large, that Ten Pounds has been given for a ſingle Ram. — Besides the Thames, which washes its ſouthern Borders, ye chief Rivers of Buckinghamſhire are the Coln and the Ouſe.

Besides the two Knights, this County ſends to Parliament two Representatives for each of the following Boroughs:

Buckingham,	Ailesbury,	Chipping Wicomb,
Great Marlow,	Wendover,	Agmondesham.

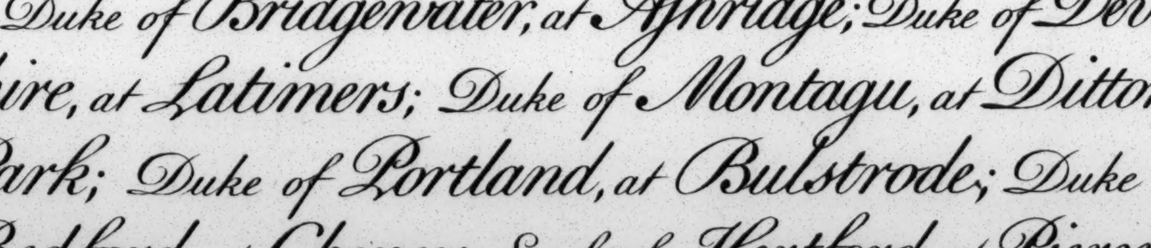
Buckinghamshire.

Buckingham is old, has a ruinous Castle, and three Stone Bridges over the Ouse: Ailesbury, antient likewise, is become, thro' ye Conveniency of its Situation, the most populous and best Trading Town in the County. Chipping Wicomb, or High Wickham, has one noble large Street.

Curiosities here are the Chiltern Hills, remarkable for being covered with Stones, which yet promote the Fertility of the Ground. The famous Watling Street Way crosses this County. An artificial Cave was found near Cliefden, some Years since, ninety Foot deep, & thirty Foot in Circumference, the Bottom hewn out of a hard Rock. In 1665 an Earthquake shook this County.

Cliefden-house, begun by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, carried on by the late Earl of Orkney, and finish'd by the present Prince of Wales, deserves rather the Name of a Palace than a Seat. Stowe, near Buckingham, the Seat of Viscount Cobham, has the finest Gardens in England. Other Noblemen who have Residences here are, the Duke of Bridgewater, at Ashridge; Duke of Devonshire, at Latimers; Duke of Montagu, at Ditton-Park; Duke of Portland, at Bulstrode; Duke of Bedford, at Cheney; Earl of Hertford, at Piercey-Lodge; Earl of Chesterfield, at Ascot; Lord Dormer, at Peterley.

British Coins.



The Arms of Bedford

Bedfordshire

This County, so called from **Bed** (Lodging) and **Ford**, (a Passage over a River) is bounded on the North by **Northampton** & **Huntingdon Shires**, on the West by **Buckinghamshire**, on the South by **Hertfordshire**, and on the East by Part of the same and **Cambridgeshire**.

The Air of **Bedfordshire** is temperate, clear, and consequently healthful; the Soil exceeding fertile, especially on the North side of the **Ouse**. Fullers Earth, of so great Consequence to the Cloathing Trade, that the Exportation of it is forbid by Act of Parliament, is one of the most valuable Commodities: Besides which, here are Cattle, Venison, Fowl, Timber, Woad, Wheat and Barley in great Plenty, and remarkably good. Great Quantities of Grain are sent down the **Ouse** to **King's Lynn**, where it is Shipp'd for **Holland**. As to the Manufactures, the chief are Bone Lace, & Straw Wares, particularly Women's Hats.

Among

Bedfordshire

Among the rare Plants found in this County, none is more worthy our Notice than the Woad, which being of great Advantage to those who deal in it, it may not be improper in this Place to give an Account of the Manner of cultivating it.

It is sown every Year, and the old Woad plucked up, unless that which is saved for Seed: The Time of Sowing it is the beginning of March, & it is cropp'd about ye Middle of May. In a dry Year it is best; but grows more plentifully in a wet one. It is usually cropp'd three or four Times a Year, according as it comes up; but the first Crop is the best, & every one afterwards gradually worse. As soon as it is cropt, it is carried to the Woad-Mill, and ground as small as may be, 'till it becomes fit to ball: When ball'd, it is laid upon Hurdles to dry, and afterwards ground into Powder: Thus ground, it is spread on a Floor, & water'd, which is call'd Couching: Here it smoaks & heats, and is turned every Day 'till it is perfectly dry and mouldy, and this is called Silvering. After Silvering it is weighed, & put in a Bag, containing 200 Weight, and then sent to the Dyer as fit for Sale, who tries how it will dye, and sets a Price accordingly. The best Woad is worth 18 Pounds a Ton.

With this Plant the antient Britons used to dye their Bodies, to appear the more terrible to their Enemies: And by them it was called Ceruleous, or Sky-colour'd.

Besides

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Besides the Ouse, which divides this County into two Parts, meandring thro' a Course of seventy Miles in the Distance of twenty, the principal River here is the Ivel, which falls into ye former about half Way between Bedford & St. Neots.

Representatives in Parliament are only four, two for the County, and two for the single Borough

Bedford.

This Town is well built, especially the High Street, and very populous. There is now a fine Bowling-Green, where the Castle formerly stood. Dunstable, a well inhabited Place, has no Springs, but is well supplied always with Rain Water from four Public Ponds. Woburn, almost consumed by Fire, has been handsomely rebuilt within these few Years past.

Curiosities in Bedfordshire are, Roman Urns at Sandy, & Coins both there & near Dunstable; Maidin-Bourg, a large fortified Camp; a small Stream near Woburn, that gives Wood the Appearance of Stone. Some Years ago a Gold Mine was discover'd at Pollux-Hill, which is now neglected, the Profit falling short of the Expence.

Noblemen's Seats are, Woburn Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's (His Grace, now first Lord of the Admiralty, having here a fine Yatcht, in a most Magnificent Bason) Wrest-house, the Honourable Mr. Yorke's; who Married the Marchioness de Grey, Heiress of the last Duke of Kent; at Ampthill, the Earl of Ailesbury's; Bletsoe, Lord St. John's of Bletsoe; Hawnes, Earl Granville's; & Bromhall, Lord Trevor's.

Hertfordshire.

Probably so called from Hert (Hart) and Ford, is bounded on the North by Cambridgeshire, on the East by Essex, on the South by Middlesex, and on the West by the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford.

The Air is so clear and healthy, that it is commonly recommended by Physicians to Valetudinarians, on which account Lands sell here at an extraordinary Price. The Soil is for the most part rich, but in the northern Parts has a Mixture of Marl, which makes it produce excellent Wheat & Barley; & these, with Malt and Wood, are the chief Commodities. The Pastures & Meadows are reckoned but indifferent: Nor are here any considerable Manufactures.

Principal Rivers are the Lea, which for the most Part divides this County from Essex, and the Coln, which crosses the West Part of the County from North to South.

Besides

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, here are only four Burgesses chosen to the Parliament, for the Towns of Hertford, and St. Albans.

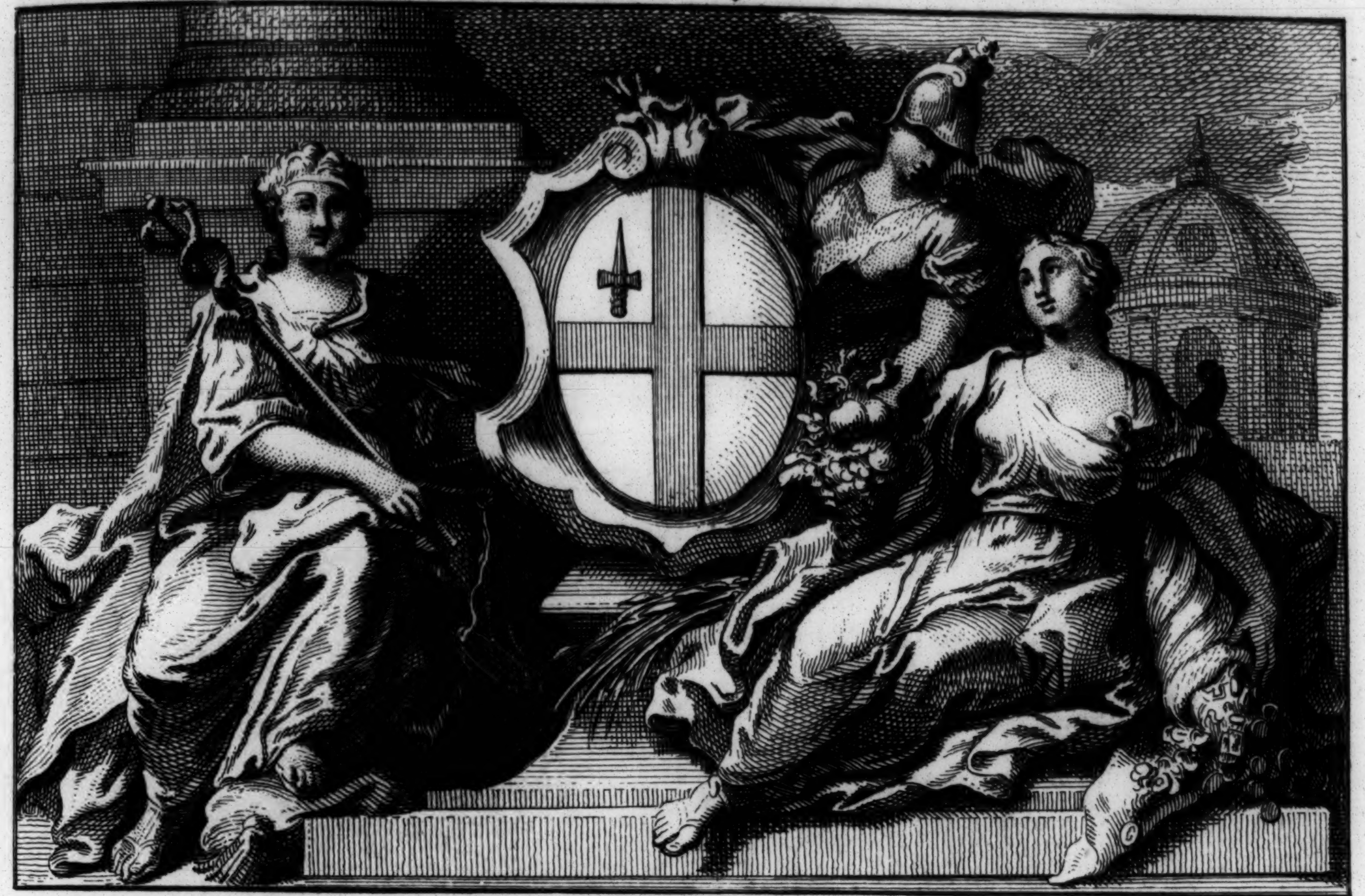
Hertford, the Shire Town, formerly famous, has lost much of its ancient Grandure to Ware, thro' which now runs the great Northern Road, and from whence there is good Navigation to London. The Site of St. Albans is near that of the antient Verulamium, the Capital of King Cassibelan when Julius Cæsar invaded this Island.

The present Town is large, handsome, and populous, having three Churches: That remaining of the Abbey is much visited by Travellers.

Curiosities are, the Body of Humphrey the good Duke of Gloucester, found in the said Abbey Church; Great Variety of Coins and Urns at Estree; Veins of Sea Sand, with Muscles among it, three Miles from Rickmansworth; Skeletons found between Caldecot & Henxworth, with Urns, Pateras, & Lacrymatories near them; & the Remains of a large Roman Camp in Harborough Field.

Noblemen's Seats are, Holy-Well at St. Albans, the late Dutchess of Marlborough's, now the Honourable Mr. Spencer's; Aldenham, the Duke of Newcastle's; Hatfield, the Earl of Salisbury's; Cashiobury, the Earl of Essex's; Coln-Green, Earl Cowper's; Standon, Lord Aston's; Langley, Lord Raymond's; Totteridge, the Earl of Angleseas; & Gorhambury, Lord Grimston's.

The Arms of the City of LONDON.



Middlesex.

Middlesex (so called from its Situation between the East, West, and South Saxons) is bounded on the North by Hertfordshire, on the East is divided from Essex by the River Lea, on the South from Surrey by the Thames, and on the West from Buckinghamshire by the Coln.

The Air is extreamly Wholesom, not the great Populousness of London making it more subject to Epidemical Diseases than other Places, and the Country round it being a mere terrestrial Paradise. To this the Soil, which is generally a Gravel, is thought to contribute. For Corn it is equal to any Part of England, and for Pasture by Nature, and Gardening by Art, it excells ye whole Kingdom. The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, and Fruits, and the Manufactures too many to be enumerated.

Besides the Lea above mentioned, which is Navigable, the

Middlesex.

the Thames, with which no other Stream may compare, and the Coln, here are the River Brent, which falls into the Thames at Brentford, and the New River, which, being brought out of Hertfordshire by Art, supplies the greatest Part of the City of London with Water.

The two County Members are by Act of Parliament chosen at Brentford, which sends no Burgesses. The other Representatives are only Six Citizens: For

London, four .... Westminster, two.

We shall consider these united Cities as one, and divide them only when we come to speak of their Government.

In this large Sense then London extends along the Thames about Seven Miles and a Half, but not with proportionable Breadth. It is one of the most antient, as well as the largest City in Great Britain. The Number of Houses is by some computed at near 150,000, and the Inhabitants at above a Million: But perhaps Southwark ought to be included in this Computation, as well as in some others that follow.

London abounds in all the Necessaries & Conveniences of Life, for which it is chiefly indebted to the Thames, that is Navigable below from the Sea up to the Bridge for large Ships, and from several inland Counties above for great flat bottom'd Barges. In a Word, the Universe affords scarce any Thing useful or curious, that is not here to be purchased.—

The

Middlesex.

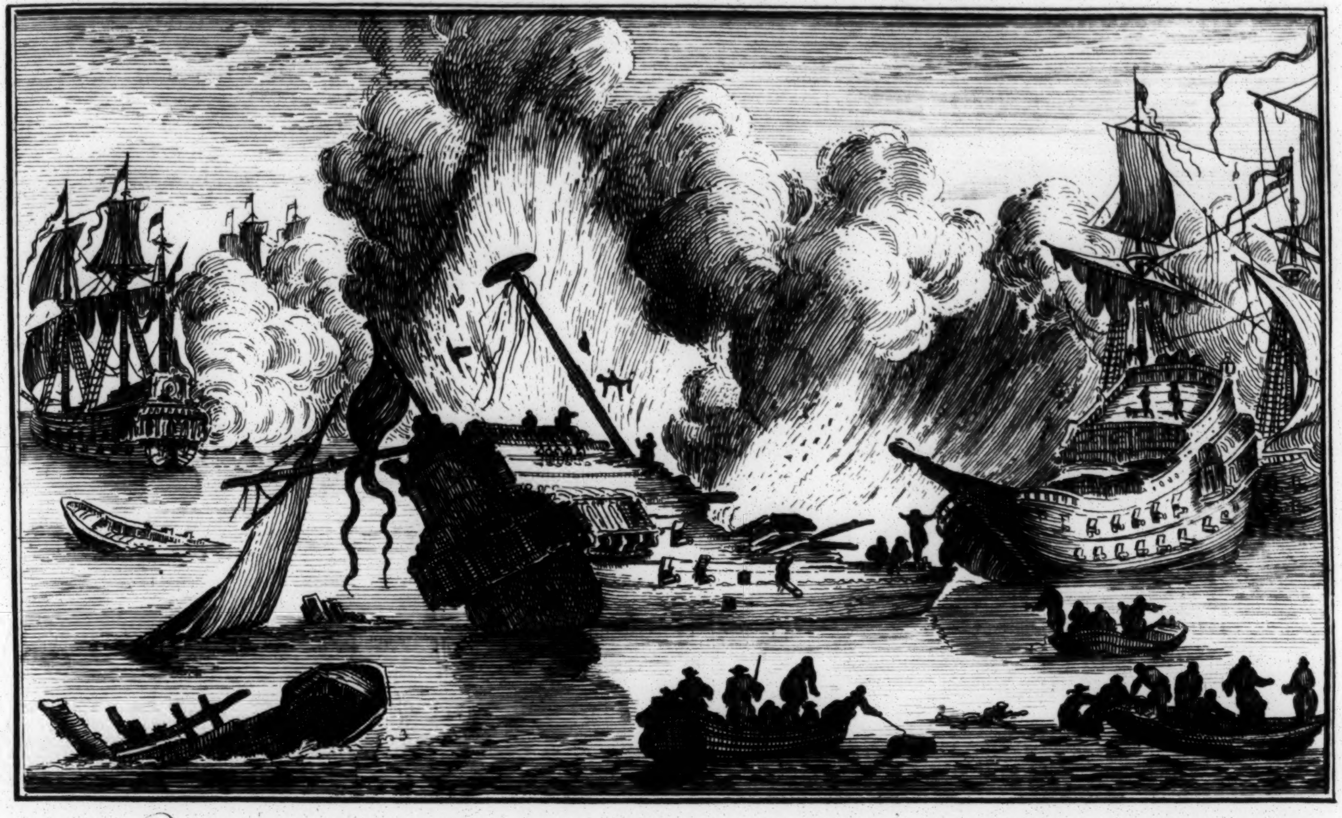
The Number of Parishes, within and without the Walls and Liberties, are near 140, for which there are upwards of 100 Churches, many Parishes being united since the great Fire in 1666. We do not give exact Numbers, because they continue increasing. Besides these the English Protestant Dissenters, and Foreign Christians of various Denominations, have many more than 100 Places of Worship: Not to mention the Jews, who have two large Synagogues.

St. Paul's Cathedral is one of the most magnificent, and Westminster Abbey one of the most venerable Structures in Europe: And it is observed in general of ye Churches in London, that tho' so numerous, they are all different in ye Building. But those, as well as the other Publick Edifices, are too much hid in the Closeness & Irregularity of the Streets: A Defect that the great Sir Christopher Wren would have remedied, after the fatal Fire, if he could have got his new Plan of the whole City accepted.

The Number of fine Streets, many of them lately built, is very great; and of Squares, here is that spacious one of Lincolns-Inn-Fields, & the fine ones of St. James's, Hanover, Grosvenor, Cavendish, Soho, Red-Lyon, Bloomsbury, Golden, Devonshire, Leicester-Fields, and many others. To mention Palaces & superb Houses would be almost endless. Let the Names of St. James's, Montague, Buckingham, Marlborough, Burlington, Devonshire, Southampton, Powis, Lindsey and Leicester Houses suffice on this Article.

The

MIDDLESEX.



The chief Fewel of London is Pit Coal from Newcastle, which because brought up by Sea, is frequently called Sea Coal.

The Markets for Butchers Meet are Leadenhall, which alone might supply a large City, Whitechapple, the Borough in Southwark, Honey-Lane, Newgate, the Fleet, Spittle-Fields, Brooks, Clare, Hungerford, Newport, S^t. James's, Carnaby, and several more at the Extremities. Bilingsgate is the sole great Market for Fish; Covent-Garden the principal for Vegetables; Queenhithe and Bear-key for Grain; Smithfield for live Cattle, Straw & Hay, the two latter being also sold in the Haymarket & Whitechapple; Leaden-hall for Hides & Leather; Blackwell Hall for Cloth, and all along ye Thames for Timber, Stone, Coals, Wood, & other Commodities.

Conveniences in London, besides that of Water already mentioned, are the great Number of Boats, Carts, Coaches, and Chairs; by which Goods & Persons may be soon carried from one Part to another; and the Penny Post, by which Business may be every Day transacted without going from home.

The

MIDDLESEX.

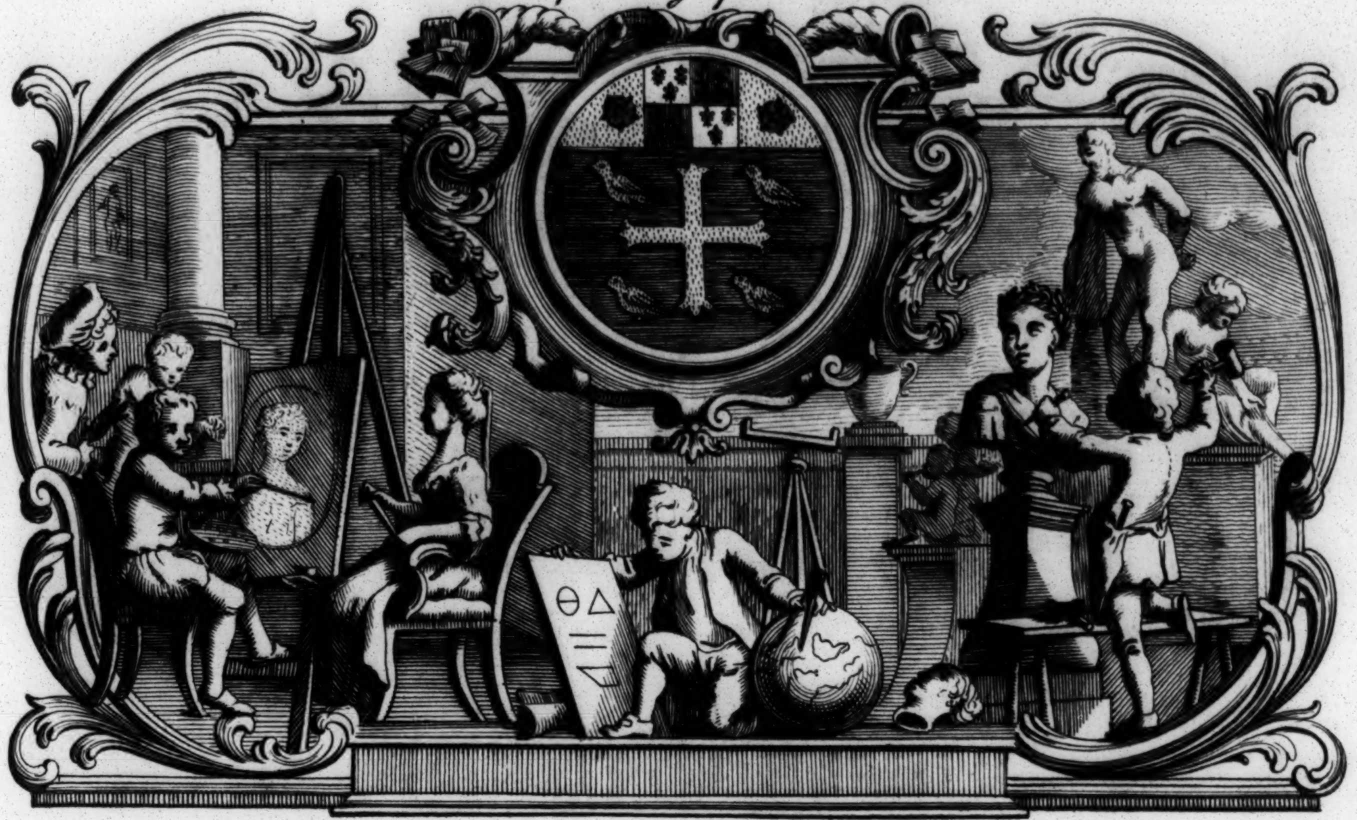
The Citizens, who in Proper London, but not in Westminster, have an exclusive Charter, are divided into 62 Companies. The twelve principal, from one of which every Lord Mayor used to be chosen, are,

Mercers,	Goldsmiths,	Salters,
Grocers,	Skinners,	Ironmongers,
Drapers,	Merchant Taylors,	Vintners,
Fishmongers,	Haberdashers,	Clothworkers.

The Walls of London are in most Parts demolished, but the Eight Gates are still remaining. Bishopsgate was not long since rebuilt, and some of the rest have been lately repair'd and beautified. Newgate and Ludgate are Prisons, the former for the County, and the latter for insolvent Citizens.

Among the other Publick Buildings, we will mention only the Tower, the Crown Arsenal, Prison, Mint, and Record-Office; the Custom House, where all Goods are enter'd; the London Old Bridge, and the New one erecting at Westminster; the Monument, to perpetuate the Memory of ye Fire; the Royal Exchange, where the general Trade of the Nation is chiefly carried on; Westminster & Guild Halls; the Two Temples; Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Serjeants Inn, & the Eight Inns of Chancery; the Colleges of Civilians, Physicians, Gresham, the Royal Society, the London Clergy at Sion, & the Heralds at Arms; the Schools of Westminster, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylor's, & Mercer's Chapple; the Hospitals of Christ-Church, St. Bartholomew's, Bedlam, St. Thomas's, Guy's, the Charter-House, St. George's, Westminster, Chelsea

The Arms of the City of Westminster.



MIDDLESEX.

Chelsea College, & Bridewell; the New Bank, the South-Sea & East-India Houses, ye Offices of Treasury & Admiralty; to which might be added others not unworthy of Notice.

London is governed by a Lord Mayor (for whom a fine Mansion House is now erecting) twenty Six Aldermen, who of late Years are all Justices, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, Chamberlain, Common Council, and a great Number of Inferior Officers.

Here is a Sessions House, where the Sessions are held eight Times in a Year, for determining Criminal Causes within the City of London, and the County of Middlesex. In this Court the Lord Mayor sits as Judge, with the Recorder; but one or more of the 12 Judges, with some Aldermen, or other Justices of the Peace, are commonly on the Bench.

The Sessions House for the Justices of Peace of Middlesex is held at Hicks's Hall, in St. John's Street, in the Parish

Middlesex.

Parish of Clerkenwell. Here the Grand Jury meets also eight Times a Year, to find the Bills of the Indictment of the Criminals, who are to be try'd thereupon at the Old Bailey.

Westminster has a High Steward, an Under Steward, a High Bailiff and Constable, and fourteen Burgesses.

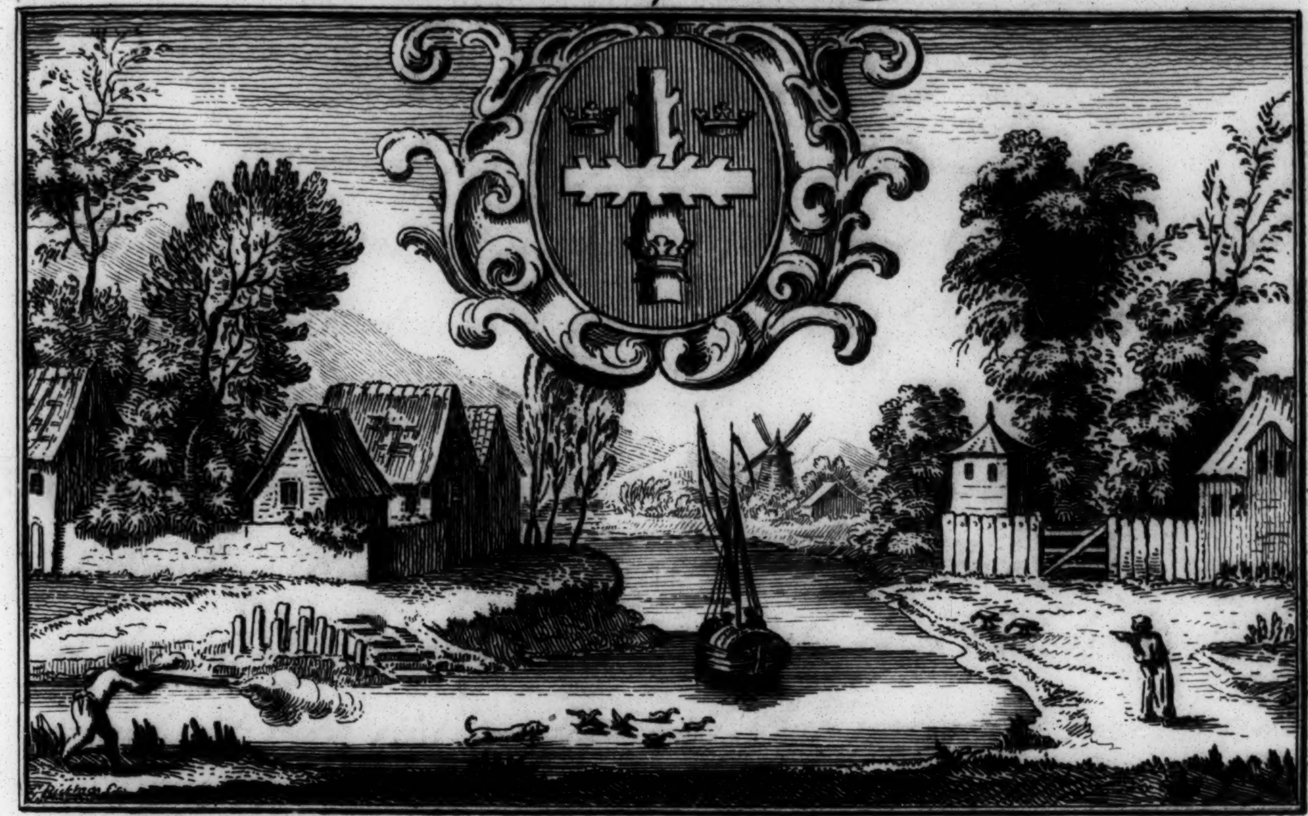
In the City and Liberties of **Westminster** are ten Parishes, viz. St. Margaret's, St. John the Evangelist's, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. James's, St. George's Hanover Square, St. Anne's, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, the Precinct of the Savoy, and St. Clement's Danes.

The chief Curiosities in **Middlesex** are, the Physick Garden at **Chelsea**, the High Cross at **Tottenham**, & several Remains of **Roman** Antiquities.

—Besides the Palaces of **Kensington** & **Hampton Court**, this County has **Sion-house**, the Duke of **Somerset's**; **Cannons**, the Duke of **Chandois's**; **Gerrard's Cross**, Duke of **Portland's**; **Holland-house**, Earl of **Warwick's**; **Chiswick**, Earl of **Burlington's**; **Villa Carey**, Earl of **Peterborough's**; **Cranford**, Earl of **Berkeley's**; with others too numerous to be here inserted.—

G. B. Sculp.

The Arms of Colchester



ESSEX.

Eſsex is bounded on the East by the German Ocean, on the South it is divided by the Thames from Kent, on the West from Middlesex and Hertfordshire by the Lea, and on the North from Suffolk by the Stour. Other principal Rivers are ye Coln, ye Blackwater, & the Chelmer.

The Air in the Hundreds, towards the Thames, is so bad, that a Person born elswhere can seldom live in it. Hence many Farmers drive a kind of Traffic in Wives, which they inveigle from the Uplands; and ſome have bury'd one in a Year to the Number of ten or twelve. This gives ye whole County an indifferent Character, tho' ſome of the Northern and Western Parts are equal to Middlesex or Hertfordshire. The Soil in general is very good, and particularly famous about Saffron-Walden for bearing ye best Saffron in Europe. Fish, eſpecially Oysters, are here in great Plenty, as alſo Corn, Cattle, and Fowl. The chief Manufactures are Cloths, Stuffs, and above all a prodigious Quantity of Bays.

ESSEX.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, Essex sends two Members to Parliament for each of the following Boroughs:

Colchester, Harwich, Maldon.

Chelmsford, near the Center of the County, tho' no Borough, is the chief Resort of the Gentry, and the Place where most of the County Business is transacted. But Colchester far exceeds it both in Grandure and Antiquity: It was distinguished in the Civil Wars for holding out a long Siege for ye King, and was at last reduced by Famine to surrender at Discretion. Maldon was the ancient Camolodunum, the first Roman Colony in Great Britain, settled by the Emperor Claudius. Harwich is well known for being the Passage to Holland and Flanders.

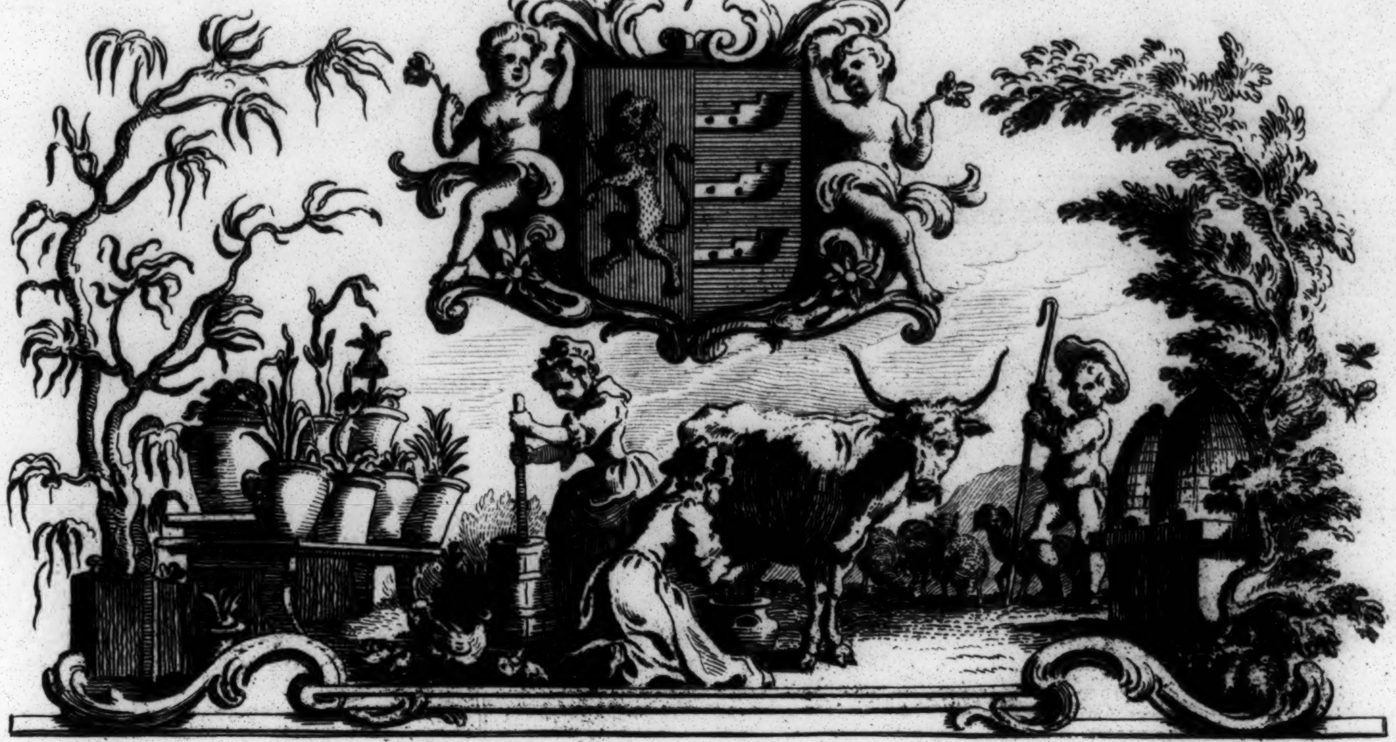
Curiosities in this County are the Roman Urns found at Layton; the Barrows, or pyramidal Hills, erected by Canute near Saffron-Walden; the Caverns formerly Granaries at East-Tilbury; a Roman Lamp and Urns, found at Coggeshall; King Harold's Coffin, found at Waltham-Abbey, with this plain Inscription, Harold Infelix! ye petrifying Spring near Harwich, which makes ye Clay Walls of that Town like Stone; the Custom of Dunmow Parva, where a Flitch of Bacon was given to the Man, who, a Year and a Day after Marriage, should make oath, with his Knees upon two pointed Stones, that he had neither repented nor quarrel'd with his Wife: (The Record mentions three Men who within 500 Years won this Flitch;)

ESSEX.

Flitch;) the Breach at Dagenham, that laid 5000 Acres of Land under Water, but which, after near ten Years Inundation, was at last effectually Stopp'd by Capt. Perry; Lawless Court in the Honour of Raleigh, a very singular kind of Tenure; & the Ruins of a Roman City at Chesterford, where the Foundations of a Temple are very visible.

Noblemen's Seats here are New-hall, Duke of Montagu's; Havering, Duke of Ancaster's; Leigh's Priory, Duke of Manchester's; S.t Osyth, Earl of Rochford's; Wanstead, Earl Tilney's; Navestock, Earl Waldegrave's; Audley-End, Earl of Suffolk's; Moulsham-hall, Earl of Fitz-Walter's; Thorndon, Lord Petre's; Tuffs, Lord Barrington's.

The Arms of Ipswich



Suffolk.

Suffolk, or Southfolk, so called from its Situation in respect of Norfolk, is divided from ye last mentioned County by the Rivers Waveney and Brandon, or Little Ouse: On the East it has ye German Ocean, on the South ye Stour, which separates it from Essex, and on the West Cambridgeshire. Other Rivers are the Deben, and the Orwell.

The Air of Suffolk is clear & wholesom, which is owing to the clean and sandy Nature of the Shore. The Soil in the Woodlands is a rich deep Clay & Marl: Towards Essex and Cambridgeshire it has excellent Pasture, and from about Bury to the North & North West affords plenty of Corn. Here was first set on Foot that great Improvement of feeding Sheep and Cattle on Turnips. Butter & Cheese are ye chief Commodities, the latter suffering much in Quality to enrich the former: Yet this Cheese is thought very proper for long Voyages, because of its Dryness. The principal Manufactures are Woollen & Linen Cloths.

Besides

SUFFOLK.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, **Suffolk** sends two Burgesses for each of the following Boroughs.

Ipswich,......... Dunwich,............. Orford,
Aldborough,...... Sudbury,.............. Eye,
St. Edmunds Bury.

Ipswich, in its most flourishing Condition, had no less than 21 Churches, and has now twelve. It is at present a neat well-built Town, & exceeds in Extent several of our Cities. The Trade, tho' decay'd within ye Memory of Man, is still considerable. Large Ships are brought up by the Tide within a small Distance of ye Town. The Marketplace is large: The Town-hall and Council-Chamber make a good Appearance.

St. Edmunds-Bury, so called from **Edmund** King of ye **East Angles**, who after having been barbarously Murder'd by the **Danes**, and bury'd there, was beautifully rebuilt by **Canute** ye **Danish** King by way of Atonement. It is delightfully Situated on a rising Ground, commanding very different yet charming Prospects. The Streets are laid out so regularly that most of them cross one another at right Angles. The Guild-hall, Shire-house, Free-school, Wooll-hall, Market-Cross, and Abbey-Gate, are remarkably magnificent. At **St. Matthew's** Fair this Town is a general Rendezvous of all the Nobility & Gentry in the neighbouring Counties, who flock hither for Diversion, as well as to lay out their Money.

Curiosities in this County are several Monuments of Antiquity, particularly at **Dunwich**, **Ikelingham**, **Bliburg**,

Suffolk.

Bliburg, Burg-Castle, and Felixton. Southwold-Cape is yᵉ most Easterly Point of the whole Island. Dunwich was once a Bishop's See, thence translated to Thetford, & thence to Norwich. Land-guard-Fort, on the South of this County, over against Harwich, is a Royal Fortress. Framlingham, Rendelsham, & Bungey, have also been strong Places in former Times. By the Tenure of Hemingston-Manor, the Lord was oblig'd every Christmas Day to exhibit a Saltus, a Sufflatus, and a Bombalus; that is, to Cut a Caper, puff with his Cheeks, and let a Fart.

Noblemen's Seats are, Euston & Livermore Halls, both the Duke of Grafton's; Ickworth, Earl of Bristol's; Eston, Earl of Rockford's; Helmingham-hall, Earl of Dysart's; Sudborn-Hall, Viscount Hereford's; Culforth-Hall, Lord Cornwallis's; and Denham-hall, Viscount Townshend's.

The Arms of the City of Norwich.

NORFOLK.

Norfolk, or Northfolk, so called from its Situation in respect of Suffolk, is divided from this last mention'd County by the Rivers Waveney and Brandon; from Cambridge & Lincoln Shires by the Fen Drains; and on the North and East it is wash'd by ye German Ocean. Other Rivers here are the Yare, the Ouse, and the Thirne. The Thirne, Yare, and Waveney fall into the Ocean by one Mouth.

The Air of this County is sharp and piercing, which throws ye Seasons backwarder than is usual in ye same Latitude: But the Inland Country is very healthy. In Soil it has greater Variety than any other one County in England: Arable, Pasture, Meadow, Woodlands, light Sand, deep Clays, Heath and Fens, are all here to be found; and even the worst of them far from being unprofitable. Chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, Rabbits, Honey, Saffron, and Herrings, with some Jet & Amber thrown up on the Sea Coasts. The Manufactures are Worsted, Woollens,

Norfolk.

Woollens, and Silk, which employ the Inland Country, as the Fishery, Commerce, and Navigation do the Ports.

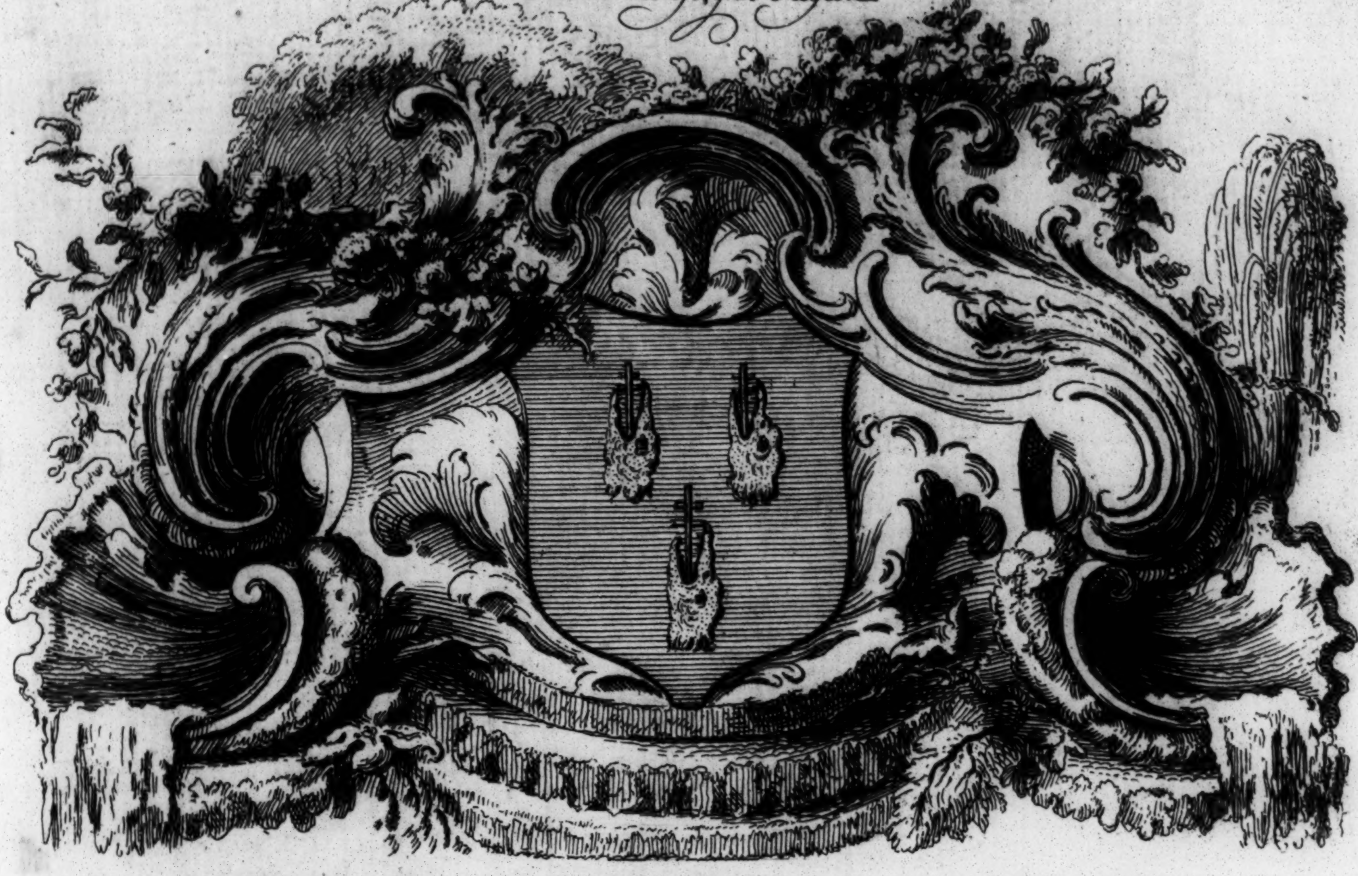
This County, like the rest in England, has two Representatives for the Freeholders, and ten for the following City & Boroughs.

Norwich,.......... Lynn-Regis,.......... Yarmouth,
Thetford,.................. and .... Castle-Rising.

Norwich stands upon the Yare, which is so far Navigable without Art. It has many Years been a large & populous City, and so long ago as 1348 lost upwards of 57,000 Inhabitants by a Pestilence. At present it has 32 Parishes, & a Wall near three Miles in Circuit. The Flemings, who in Queen Elizabeth's Time set up here the Woollen Manufacture, laid the Foundation of the present Wealth of this City. As the Inhabitants are many, so are they remarkable for Industry; and most of their Business being within Doors, the Streets of a Working-day look as if the Place was thinly peopled, but of a Sunday are perfectly crouded. It is thought the Woollen and Silk Manufactures, in and near this City, employ 120,000 People. The Cathedral is large, and has a high Spire; but most of the Monuments in it were destroy'd in the Civil Wars.

Lynn-Regis, or King's Lynn, stands upon the East Bank of the Mouth of the Ouse, and has 15 Bridges over four small Rivulets that run thro' it. At the North End of the Town is S.t Anne's Fort, with a Platform of 12 large Guns, that commands all the Ships passing near the Harbour. The Inhabitants, as their Situation indicates, are great Merchants:

For



NORFOLK.

For by means of several Rivers which fall into the Sea in this Neighbourhood, they supply Six Counties entirely, and part of three others, with most Commodities: Wine and Coals, in particular, they deal in more than any other Corporation in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. They have several stately Edifices, and supply their Deficiency of fresh Water by Conduits and Pipes. One of their Customs is truly laudable, and would, if practis'd by all the County, take off its Reproach of Litigiousness: It is their Feast of Reconciliation, held the first Monday in every Month, when ye Magistrates & Ministers assemble together, to adjust amicably all Controversies.

There are two Churches in this Town, besides St. Nicholas's Chapel of Ease, a Presbyterian, & a Quaker's Meeting-House, with a Bridewell, or Work-House, and several Alms-Houses, a Free-School, a good Custom-House, with a convenient Quay.

Yarmouth

NORFOLK.

Yarmouth has one of the finest Quays in the World, that of Marseilles not excepted, upon the Confluence of the Thirne, Yare, and Waveney before mentioned. No Town, in proportion to its Bigness, has a larger Share of Commerce, upwards of 1100 Ships belonging to this Place alone. In some Years not less than 40 Millions of Herrings have been here cured. The Inhabitants have a great Reputation for fair Dealing: They are many, have two Parish Churches, several very good Buildings, and a noble Market-place.

Venta Icenorum, now a small Village three Miles South of Norwich, was formerly a Roman City. Other Curiosities are, the antient Tenure by Soccage at Germingham, where the Tenant pays his Rent by so many Days Labour. Worsted gave name to the Worsted Manufacture, so very beneficial to England. Roman Coins, and other Monuments of Antiquity, have been found at several Places. At Castle-Rising all Testaments, according to the Norman Custom, are proved before the Parson of the Parish. But the greatest Curiosity was the travelling Bed of Sand, which came out of Suffolk into this County, cover'd near two thousand Acres of Land, & at last was stop'd by ye River Ouse.

Noblemen's Seats here are Norwich Palace, ye Duke of Norfolk's; Houghton-Hall, Earl of Orford's; Raynham, and Stifflay, Viscount Townshend's; at Castle-Rising, Lord Dudley's; & Bliching, Lord Hobart's.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridgeshire is bounded on the North by Lincolnshire, on the East by Norfolk & Suffolk, on the West by the Counties of Huntingdon & Bedford, and on the South by those of Essex and Hertford. Its chief Rivers are the Ouse, which divides it from East to North West, & the Cam, from a Bridge over which ye Capital has its Name, as the whole County has from the Capital.

Here is great Variety of Air & Soil; the Southern & Eastern Parts being pleasant & healthy, and the Northern, or Fens, low, watery, and unwholesome. Corn, Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Coleseed, Hemp, Fish, Fowl, Freestone, Vitriol, and Saffron are the chief Commodities; and the principal Manufactures, Paper and Basket-Work. Saintfoin makes a great Improvement in the Dry and Barren Parts of this County. Of the Six Members of Parliament, two are for the County, and the other four for

Cambridge Town,.........and.........University.

Ely, tho' a City, chuses no Representatives. It is chiefly remarkable for its Cathedral Church, and great Plenty of Provisions.

Cambridge

Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge is very Antient, and had formerly a strong Castle. It has now fourteen Parish Churches, and a very plentiful Market. The River Cam divides it into two Parts. The University, as that of Oxford, is governed by a Chancellor and Vice Chancellor. Here are 16 Colleges or Halls, 406 Fellowships, 660 Scholarships, and 236 Exhibitions. The Colleges &c. run in the following Order.

Names.	Founders.	when founded.
1. Peter-house	Bishop Hugh Balsham	1257.
2. Clare-Hall	Richard Baden	1340.
3. Pembroke-Hall	Countess of Pembroke	1347.
4. Bennet, or Corpus Christi	Friers of Corpus Christi	1346.
5. Trinity-Hall	Bishop William Bateman	1353.
6. Gonvil & Caius College	Edmond de Gonvil	1348.
7. King's College	King Henry VI	1441.
8. Queen's College	Queen Margaret of Anjou	1448.
9. Catharine-Hall	Richard Woodlark	1459.
10. Jesus College	Bishop John Alcock	1497.
11. Christ's College 12. St. John's College	Countess of Richmond, Mother of K. Henry VII	1506.
13. Magdalen College	Thomas Lord Audley	1542.
14. Trinity College	King Henry VIII	1546.
15. Emanuel College	Sir Walter Mildmay	1582.
16. Sidney-Sussex College	Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex	1588.

Newmarket, on ye Edge of this County, is chiefly remarkable for its Horseraces, & the odd Mixture of Company attending them.

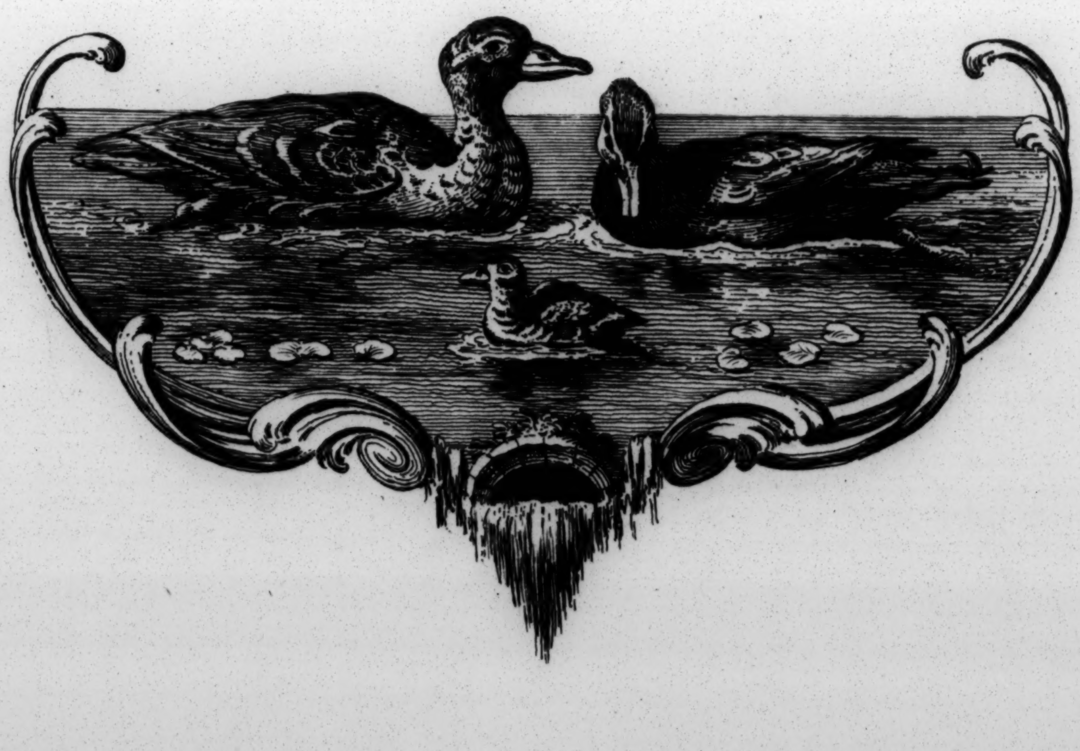
Wisbich, from its conveniency of Water Carriage, has a great Trade.

Curiosities

Cambridgeshire.

Curiosities here are, ye Remains of a British Camp, on the Top of Gogmagog Hills; the Decoys, employ'd for intrapping wild Water Fowl, of which one only is sometimes supposed to send to London 3000 Couple in a Week; Sturbridge Fair, remarkable for its great Trade, kept 14 days in Septemr. in ye Fields adjacent to Cambridge, and so called from the little Brook Stour; but above all for the draining of the Fens, a Level of about 300,000 Acres, with a Soil from ten to twenty Foot deep. Part of it lies in the Counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln; but the most in Cambridgeshire. A prodigious Profit arises from what has been recovered by the Drains, and if the whole Spot were equally improved, the Advantage, both to the Cultivators and Government, would be almost immense.

The Noblemen's Seats are, Thorney-Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's; Horse-heath-hall, Lord Montford's; Cheveley, the Duke of Somerset's; Gogmagog, Earl of Godolphin's; and Wimple-Hall, the Lord Chancellor Hardwick's.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

This County is bounded on the West and North-West by Northamptonshire, on the East and North-East by Cambridgeshire, and on the South by Bedfordshire. Its principal Rivers are the Ouse and the Nen, upon the former of which stands the Capital. As the Shires of Huntingdon and Cambridge, with the Isle of Ely, are under the same Sheriff, they nominate him alternately.

By reason of the Fens and Meers, the Air is but indefferent as to Health, except on the South-West parts, which are dryer. The Soil is very fertile, in the Low Lands for Pasturage, and in the Up-Grounds for Corn. Stilton Cheese is particularly famous. Other chief Commodities are Grain, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. Here are no considerable Manufactures.

Members of Parliament are only two Knights, & two Burgesses for.......... Huntingdon.

This Town has been much greater than at present, having

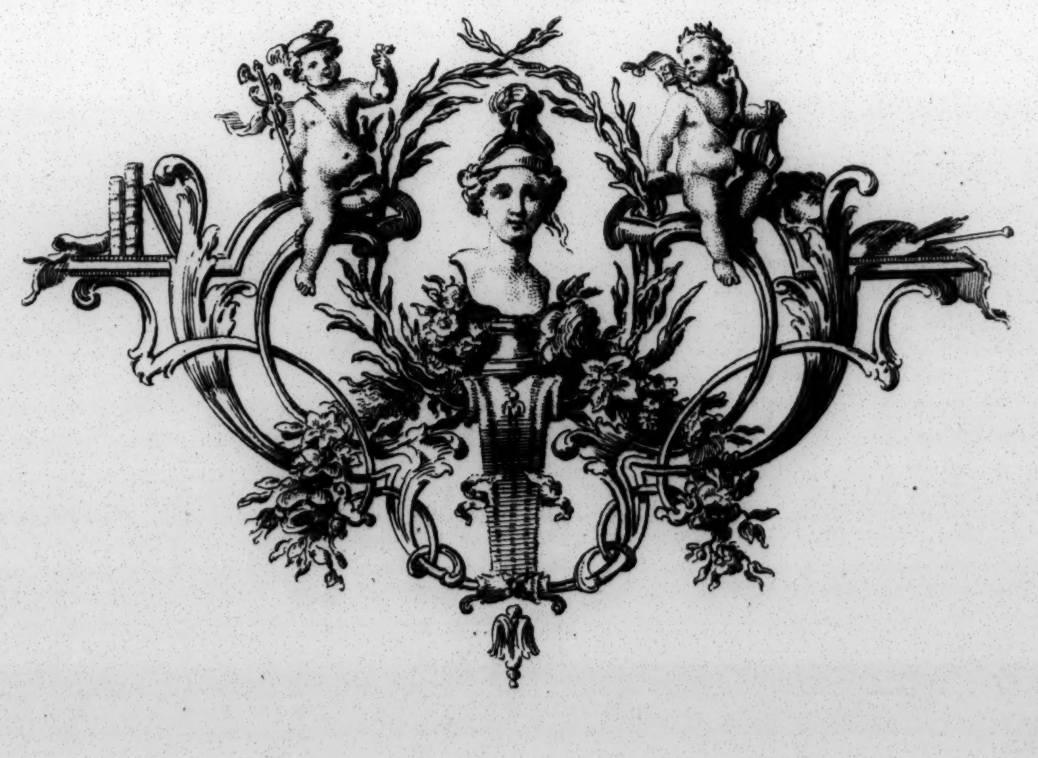
once

Huntingdonshire

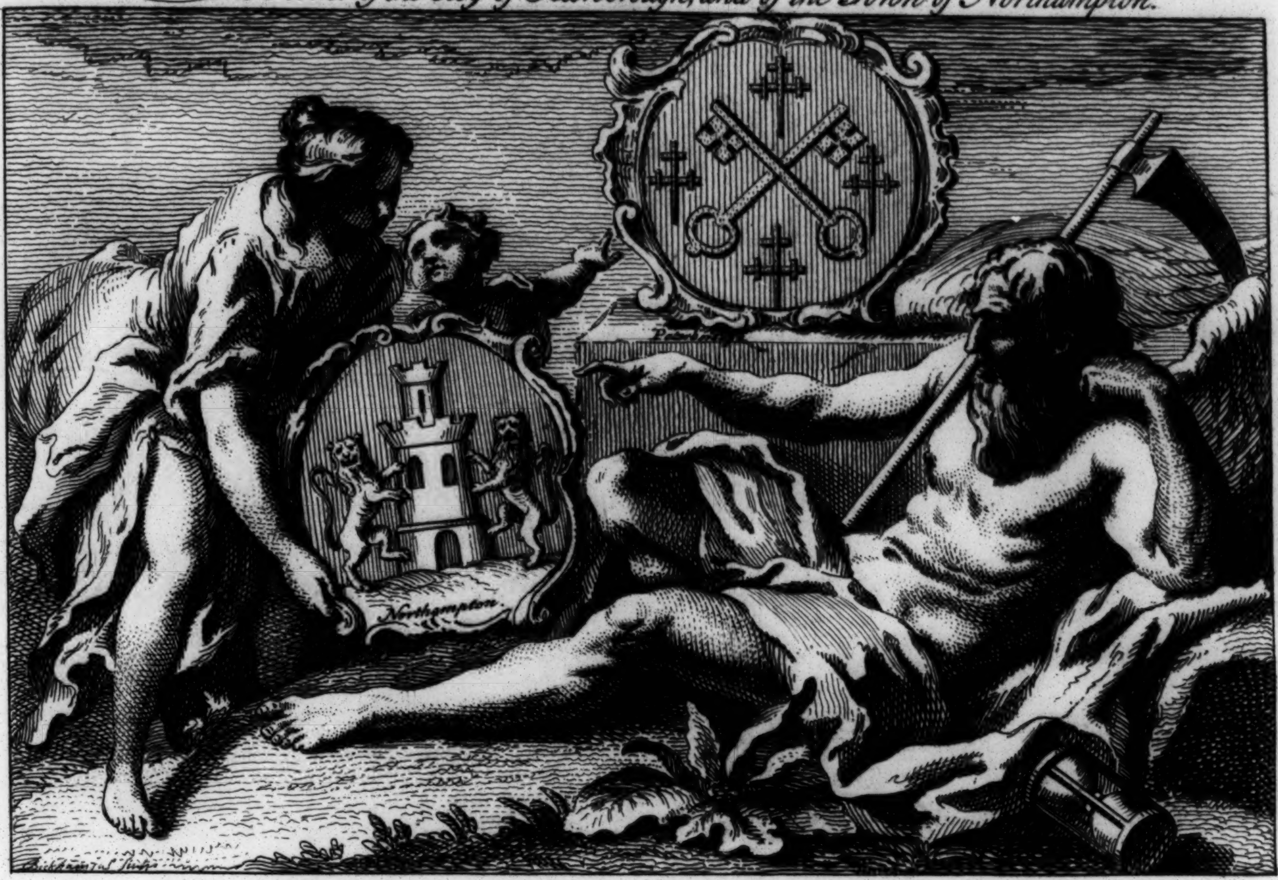
once fifteen Parishes, now reduced to two. It had a fine Castle, built by Edward the Elder, but demolish'd by Henry II. The choaking up of the River, whereby the Navigation was lost, occasions the Decay of Huntingdon, ye People of which now subsist chiefly from their Situation on the great Northern Road.

Curiosities are two Springs near St. Neots, one brackish the other fresh, and both Medicinal; the delightful Prospect from Huntingdon Castle-Hill, over Portsholm Meadow; Roman Vestiges at Godmanchester; a Farm at St. Ives, husbanded by Cromwell before he obtained a Seat in Parliament; Whittlesey-Meer, on the North Edge of the County, near Six Miles in Length and Three in Breadth, and subject to very tempestuous Agitations.

Noblemen's Seats are, Kimbolton-Castle, Duke of Manchester's; Hinchinbrook, Earl of Sandwich's; Long-Overton, Earl of Lincoln's; Great-Gedding, Earl of Rockingham's; and Bugden, Bishop of Lincoln's.



The Arms of the City of Peterborough, and of the Town of Northampton.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northamptonshire borders upon more Counties than any other in *England*: For on the North it touches *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, and *Lincolnshire*; on the East, *Bedfordshire*, *Huntingdonshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*; on the West, *Warwickshire*, and *Oxfordshire*; and on ye South, *Buckinghamshire*. The *Nen*, which runs almost thro' the midst of the County, and the *Welland*, which borders it on the North, are the principal Rivers.

The Air is very healthy, entirely free from Bogs and Fens, except in the little Corner of *Peterborough* Hundred; which makes it crouded with Seats of the Nobility & Gentry, as well as Towns and Villages. The Soil, fertile both for Tillage and Pasturage, is deficient in Nothing but Fuel, which the want of Water Carriage creates a difficulty in procuring from other Parts. In ye whole County there is but one barren Heath. The Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, and Horses: The Manufactures, Serges, Tammies,

Shalloons,

Northamptonshire

Shalloons, Boots, and Shoes.

Besides the two Knights, this County sends two Members each for........Northampton.....Peterborough......Brackley.

And for.......Higham Ferrers.......only one.

Northampton, thro' the melancholy Accident of having been burnt to ye Ground is become one of the handsomest Towns in England, about the Middle of which it stands. The Streets are well laid out, and the Churches, especially All-hallows, at which four large Streets terminate, are worthy of Notice. The Market-place is regular & spacious, and the Horse-market exceeds all others in England. The George Inn, belonging to the Poor, is remarkable, as are also the Publick Buildings.

Peterborough, the least City, and Seat of the poorest Bishoprick in all England, is however remarkable for its Cathedral, one of the noblest & most antient Gothic Buildings in Europe.

Curiosities. The antient Foss Cordyke, below Peterborough, was made by the Romans to drain the Fens: The Forty-Foot Roman Way also begins at Peterborough.

Other Roman Antiquities are at Castor, Goldsborough, Daventry, and Chester. At Oxendon is a remarkable Eccho; at Culworth are found the Astroites, or Star-stones; and in the same Parts are good Mineral Waters. Naseby is thought a Contraction of Navelsby, signifying it to be ye Navel or Middle of England: But it is more remarkable for ye Defeat there given to King Charles I, by Fairfax and Cromwell, which occasioned the Ruin of that Monarch's Affairs.

Noblemen's

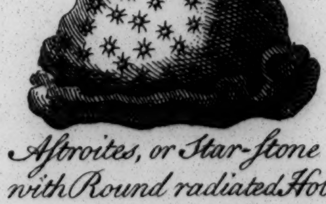
Northamptonshire.

Noblemen's Seats are, Grafton-Regis, Duke of Grafton's; Althorp, Duke of Marlborough's; Boughton, Duke of Montagu's; Burleigh, Earl of Exeter's; Castle-Abbey, Earl of Northampton's; Easton, Earl of Pomfret's; Easton-Maudit, Earl of Sussex's; Dean, Earl of Cardigan's; Rockingham-Castle, Earl of Rockingham's; Astwell, Earl Ferrers's; Horton, Earl of Halifax's; Apethorp, Earl of Westmoreland's; Drayton, Earl of Peterborough's; Harrington, Earl of Dysart's; Milton, Earl Fitzwilliams's; Newbottle, Earl of Thanet's; Boziate, Viscount Longueville's; Winnwicke, Lord Craven's; Paulsbury, Lord Bathurst's; Wordford, Lord S.t John of Bletsho's; at Kirby, Viscount Hatton's.

A Four wreathed Ammonites found at Marston Trussel

A Five wreath'd double straited Ammonia found at Oxendon

The Studded Ammonites Modiolaris found near Towcester.


Astroites, or Star-stone with Round radiated Holes in its Surface found at Cortenhall

The Arms of Leicester Town.

Leicestershire.

Leicestershire is bounded on the North by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the East, by the Counties of Lincoln and Rutland; on ye South by Northamptonshire, and on the West by Warwickshire. Four Rivers, ye Avon, the Stour, the Anker, and the Welland, which all rise in the South-West of this County, do afterwards take very different Courses. Of these the Stour, which receives the Wreke some Miles below Leicester, is the Stream to which the County is most beholden.

By lying at a proper Distance on every side from the Sea, the Air of Leicestershire is very sweet and wholsome. It has a great many Streams, but no large standing Waters. Except in the North-East, the Soil is very good, and peculiarly famous for Beans: But the North-East is better provided with Firing than the South-West, and feeds abundance of excellent

Sheep

Leicestershire.

Sheep. Other Commodities are Corn, Fish, Flesh, Fowl, Wool, and Horses for the Collar. The chief Manufacture is that of Stockings.

Leicestershire sends four Members to Parliament, two for the County, and two for the Borough of

Leicester.

Leicester is an old Town, a great many Roman Antiquities being found in and about it. It was a Bishop's See under the Kings of Mercia, and at the Conquest in a very flourishing Condition. At present it is large and populous, has five Parishes, and a great many good Buildings about the Castle, which demands the first Place among the Curiosities of the County: It was built by Henry the first Duke of Lancaster for his Residence, & contain'd an Enclosure of 26 Acres, within a thick Stone Wall eighteen Foot high. The Hall and Kitchen are yet remaining, the first serving most amply for the County Business.

Other Curiosities are, the famous Roman-Watling-street Way, the Boundary between this County and Warwickshire; the Remains of some large Buildings near Borough, supposed to have been a Pagan Temple; a Well near Lutterworth (of which John Wickliff was formerly Rector) that petrifies Wood; the Field near Bosworth, in which Richard III lost his Crown and his Life; and a beautiful Piece of Mosaic Work, found near Leicester some Years since, that represented the Fable of Actæon.

Noblemen's

Leicestershire.

Noblemen's Seats are, Garrenton, Duke of Montagu's; at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Dunnington, Earl of Huntingdon's; Stapleford, Earl of Harborough's; Groby, Earl of Stamford's; Stanton-Harold, Earl Ferrers's; Stanton-Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan's.

The Arms of the Town of Okeham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The smallest County in **England**, *said to be so called from one* **Roet**, *who obtain'd of a* **Mercian** *King this spot, by riding round it in a Day, is bounded on the North & North-East by* **Lincolnshire**, *on the South and South-East by* **Northamptonshire**, *and on the West & South-West by* **Leicestershire**. *Its Rivers are the* **Welland**, *which bounds it almost half the Circuit, the* **Guash**, *and a great many small Streams that fall into These.*

England *has no better Air than this County affords. — The Soil is exceeding fertile, especially in the Vale of* **Catmoss**. — *The chief Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wool, and Wood.* —

Members of Parliament it sends only ye two Knights of the Shire.

Okeham, *the County Town, situate in the Vale of* **Catmoss**, *has a fine Church, Free-School, and Hospital, with some Remains of an antient Castle, built by* **Walkelin-de-Ferrariis**, *who, bore a Horseshoe for his Arms. Hence comes the antient*

Custom

Rutlandshire.

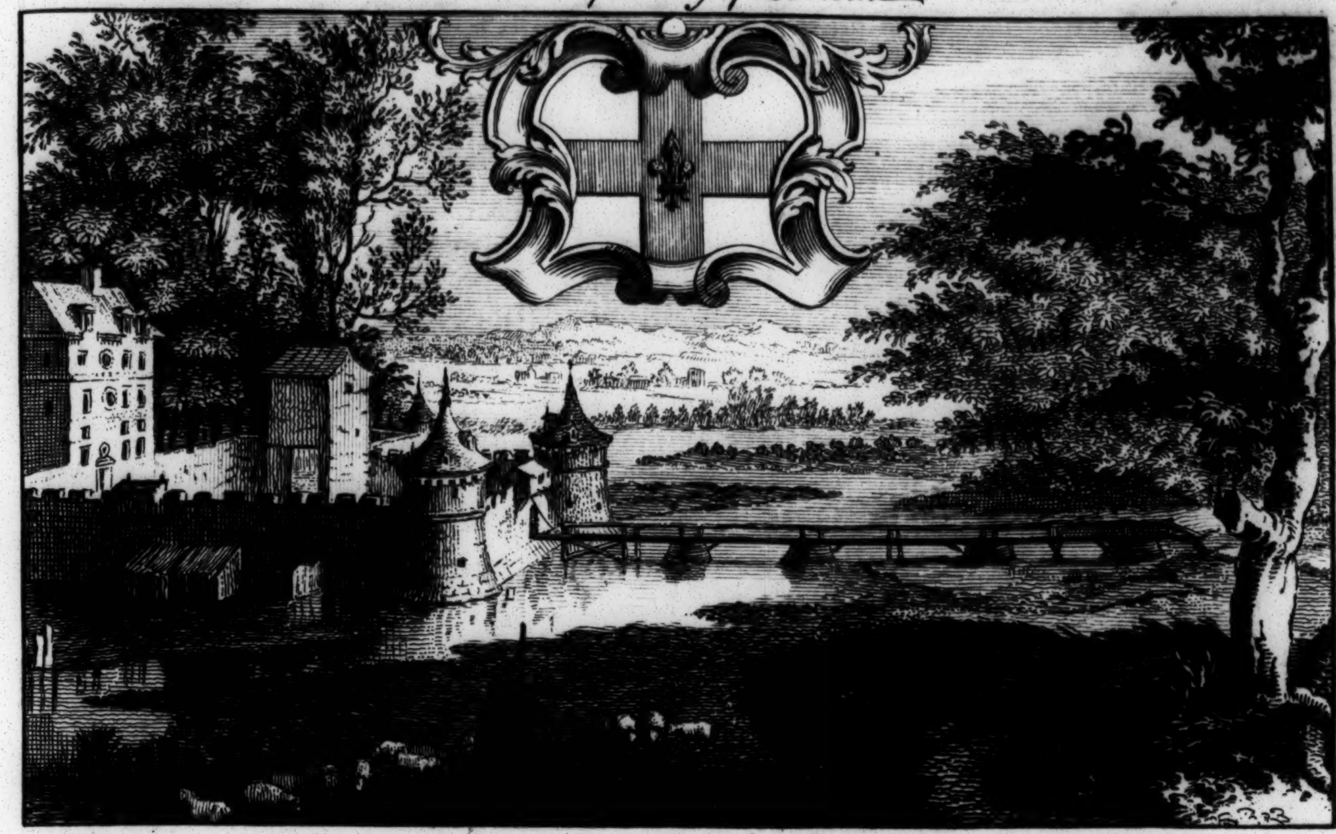
Custom of this Town, which still subsists, for every Baron, the first time he passes thro' it, to forfit a Shoe from his Horse, or redeem it by paying for another. This Redemption Price is sometimes so high, that the Shoe which commemorates it is gilt with Gold. They are all fix'd up, with ye respective Noblemen's Names, at the Castle Gate.

Curiosities here are, Roman Coins at Market-Overton, the antient Maradunum; and the Custom of Kelton, where every Inhabitant pays two Shillings a Year to the Sheriff, which is said to be for the Queen's Boots.

Noblemen's Seats are, Martinsthorp, Earl of Denbigh's; Burleigh on the Hill, Earl of Winchelsea's; Exton, Earl of Gainsborough's; Aston, Earl of Cardigan's.

Roman Coins.

The Arms of the City of Lincoln



LINCOLNSHIRE.

Bounded on the North by the Humber Æstuary, which divides it from Yorkshire; on ye East by ye German Ocean; on the South by the Counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and on the West by Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, & Yorkshire. The River Trent washes ye Western Edge of this County, which has besides, the Witham, & the Welland.

As Lincolnshire has three Divisions, the Air must be considered according to each: In Holland, which lies partly under Water, it is moist & bad; in Kesteven, more healthy, as the Country is less fenny; in Lindsay, the dryest Part, generally healthy, especially on the Western Side. The Soil is very rich, producing in the inland Parts plenty of Corn, and in the Fens excellent Pasture, which feeds the largest of Cattle. These Cattle, Wool, Horses, Fish, Fowl, all in great Abundance, are the Commodities: And of late Years Hemp has been cultivated, in the Fens that have been drain'd, with very good success.

Lincolnshire,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincolnshire sends to Parliament two Knights, and two Citizens or Burgesses for each of the following Places.

Lincoln,.........Stamford,.........Grantham,

Boston,...............and...........Grimsby.

Lincoln, formerly the most flourishing City in Britain, is pleasantly situated upon the Witham. The Romans, who found a Town here called Lincoit, extended the Buildings southward from the Top of the Hill. The Saxons also added to it continually, and it was often besieged by the Danes. At the Conquest a strong Castle was built here, which made it frequently ye Seat of ye War between King Stephen and ye Empress Maud. The Bishop's See was removed hither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire. It has a large Gothie Cathedral, but none of the most beautiful. In its present state the Buildings are generally old, tho' in the upper Part there are several good modern Houses. It has fifteen Parish Churches, which are all that are left out of fifty-two, & enjoys Liberties, as a County, 20 Miles in Circumference.

Stamford, on the River Welland, was once a flourishing City, and for sometime an University. At present it consists of Six Parishes: The Inhabitants are numerous & wealthy, and the Buildings neat. Here are still the Remains of two Colleges.

Boston, near ye Sea on the River Witham, is supposed to have the largest Parish Church without Ailes in ye World, being in ye clear 300 Foot long & 100 wide: It has 365 Steps, 52 Windows,

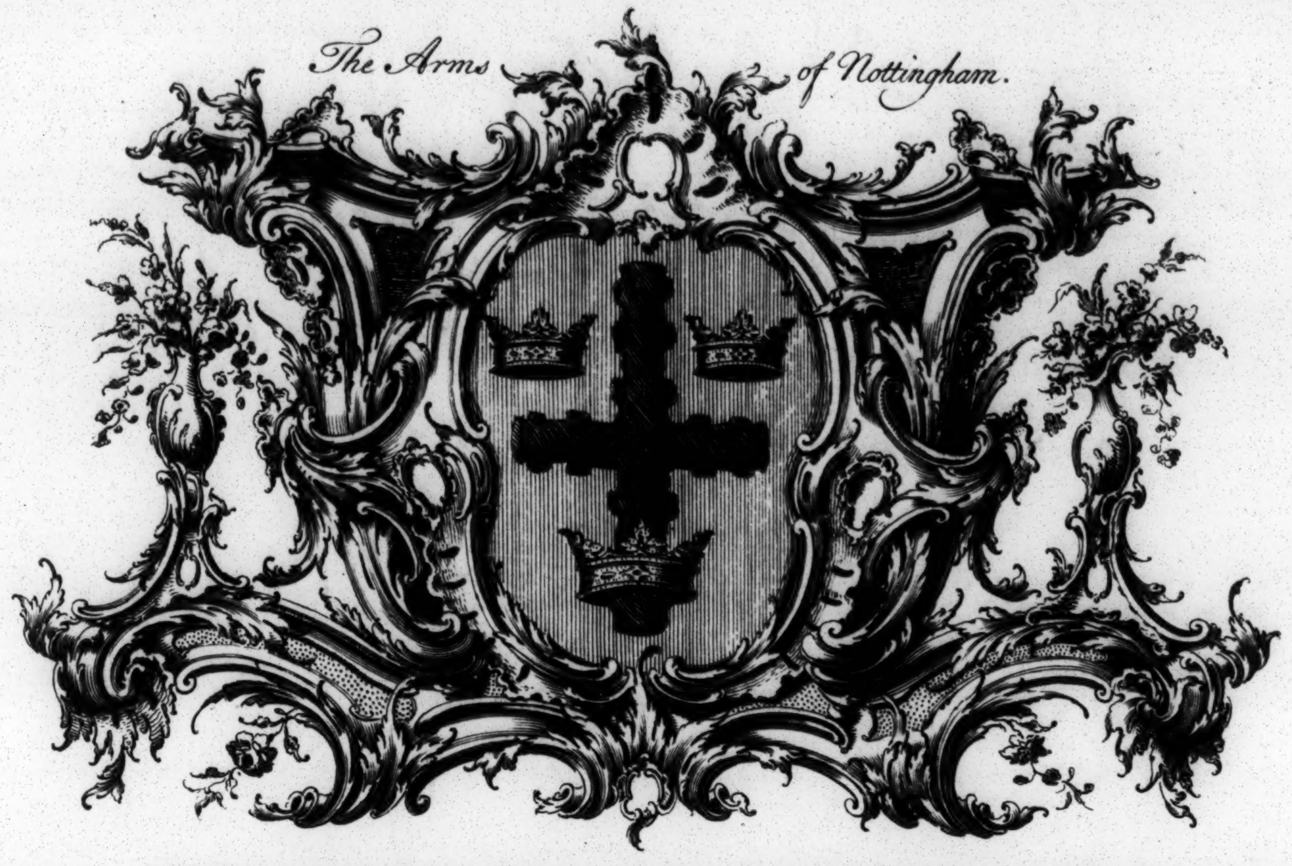
and

Lincolnshire.

and 12 Pillars, anſwering to the Days, Weeks, and Months in the Year: The Tower near 300 Foot high, is of great uſe to Mariners, as it may be ſeen at 40 Miles diſtance.

Curioſities are, a Roman Camp at Hunnington, called Julius Cæſar's Camp; the Remains of Thornton-Abbey, near the Humber; the famous triangular Bridge, at Crowland-Abbey. Here have been found, ye Skeleton of a Crocodile, fix'd in a flat Stone; the Skeleton of a Man, with a Table, Book, and Candleſtick, ſuppoſed to be immured for ſome great Crime; a Golden Helmet, diſcover'd by a Ploughman; Roman Coins, and many other Rarities.

Noblemen's Seats are, Belvoir-Castle, Duke of Rutland's; Grimſthorp, Duke of Ancaſter's; Eſerby, Earl of Briſtol's; Bolingbroke-Caſtle, late Lord Visct. Bolingbroke's; Knath, Lord Willoughby's of Parham; Belton, Lord Tyrconnel's; and two of ye Earl of Lincoln's.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottinghamshire is remarkable for being bounded on ye four Cardinal Points of ye Compass, by four single Counties, a Circumstance which is not found in any other County in *England*. It has on the North *Yorkshire*, on ye East *Lincolnshire*, on the South *Leicestershire*, and on the West *Derbyshire*. The principal Rivers are *Trent* and *Idle*, the first of which receives ye latter at the North Extremity of this County, and then running forwards till it meets with other Waters, it contributes largely to make that great Confluence or Estuary called ye *Humber*.

The Air is very healthy, & the Soil various. On the Eastern side it yields great plenty of Grass and Corn; but ye Western Parts are mostly woody, & in some Places barren of every Thing but Coal. Enclosing of the Grounds, contrary to what is observed of other Counties, is here thought pernicious. The chief Commodities are Corn, Malt, Wool, Liquorice, Coal, Wood, Fish, & Fowl, with a Stone that when burnt makes an excellent Plaister. The Manufactures are Stockings, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Besides

Nottinghamshire

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, two Burgesses are elected here for each of the following Towns.

Nottingham .... East-Retford .... Newark.

Nottingham is pleasantly situated on ye ascent of a Rock, about a Mile North of Trent, overlooking the delightful Meadows that border that River. It is, as the Name in Saxon signifies, a Town of Dens or Caves, which are cut into ye Rock, in some Places two or three under one another, to the Depth of 70 or 80 Steps. This Convenience of Cellarage, & the Goodness of their Malt, enables the Inhabitants to brew excellent Ale, of which they make considerable Profit by sending it to different Parts. Here is a good Causeway, with Arches at proper Distances, across the Meadows from the Town to the Trent, over which there is a noble Stone Bridge. The Town is large & well built, having a stately Market-Place, & a Town-house erected upon Piazzas.

Among the Curiosities are reckon'd Littleborough and Long-Billington, both Places of Note among ye Romans, and now affording great Numbers of Coins, & other Antiquities.

Noblemen's Seats are, Worksop-Manor-House, the Duke of Norfolk's; Nottingham-Castle, ye Duke of Newcastle's; Thoresby, the Duke of Kingston's; Shelford-Abbey, the Earl of Chesterfield's; Wollerton-Hall, Lord Middleton's; Newstead-Abbey and Linby, both Lord Byron's.

The Arms of Derby Town.

DERBYSHIRE.

This County, which lies in the Middle of England, borders on the North upon Yorkshire, on the East upon Nottinghamshire, on the South upon Leicestershire & Warwickshire, and on the West upon Staffordshire and Cheshire. Its principal River is the Dervent, which crosses it from North-West to South-East: Besides which it has the Dove, in great Part its Western Boundary, the Ernwash, and a little of the Trent and the Mersey.

The Eastern Parts of Derbyshire are pleasant & fertile, particularly in Barley: Nor is the Peak, or Western Part, destitute of Commodities among its Wonders. It has, however, a sharper, more various, and consequently less wholesom Air than the more level Country. Produce of ye whole, besides Grain and Grass, is Lead, Antimony, Marble, Alabaster, a Coarse sort of Chrystal, Iron, Pit-Coal, and Grindstones.

Only four Members are sent hence to Parliament, two for the County, and two for the Capital

Derby.

This

Derbyshire.

This Town stands on the Western Banks of ye Derwent, over which it has a good Stone Bridge. The Buildings are handsome, and the situation pleasant; which makes it a great Resort of the Gentry, especially those who reside in the less delightful Peak. Here is a stately Town-house, & five Parish Churches. Tho' Derby has a Staple for Wool, it is more remarkable at present for Malt and Ale. The Year just concluded, 1745, will be memorable in the Annals of Derby for the Progress thither of the Scotch Rebels, and their sudden Return from thence, after having alarmed London it self.

No County in England hath more Curiosities than this, tho' several have more Antiquities. The famous Throwing Engine, erected by Sr. Thomas Lombe, late Alderman of London, at Derby it self, merits a long Description. It has 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, and with one Man can twist as much Silk, in a better Manner, than Fifty can do without it. Among the Wonders of Peak, seven are usually mentioned: Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire's fine Seat, looks like Paradise in the midst of a Wilderness, and is therefore justly reckoned ye first. The others are, Mam-Tor Mountain, which continually moulders away without any visible Decrease of it self, tho' it raises another Hill beneath; — Elden-hole, a Chasm in ye side of a Mountain seven Yards wide, but unfathomable as to Depth, 884 Yards of Line having been let down into it without finding a Bottom; Buxton-Wells, where Cold and Hot Waters spring within 5 Foot of each other, the

Derbyshire

the latter being thought preferable to those of Bath, and were in Esteem among the Romans; Tydeswal Spring, which at unequal Times ebbs and flows with a gurgling Noise; Pool's-Hole, which opens within like a Gothic Cathedral, and exhibits various Representations thro' ye petrifying of the Waters that distil from the Top and Sides of it; and the Devil's A-se, which after a lofty Entrance, is cross'd by 4 subterraneous Streams, and in many Places presents a noble Appearance.

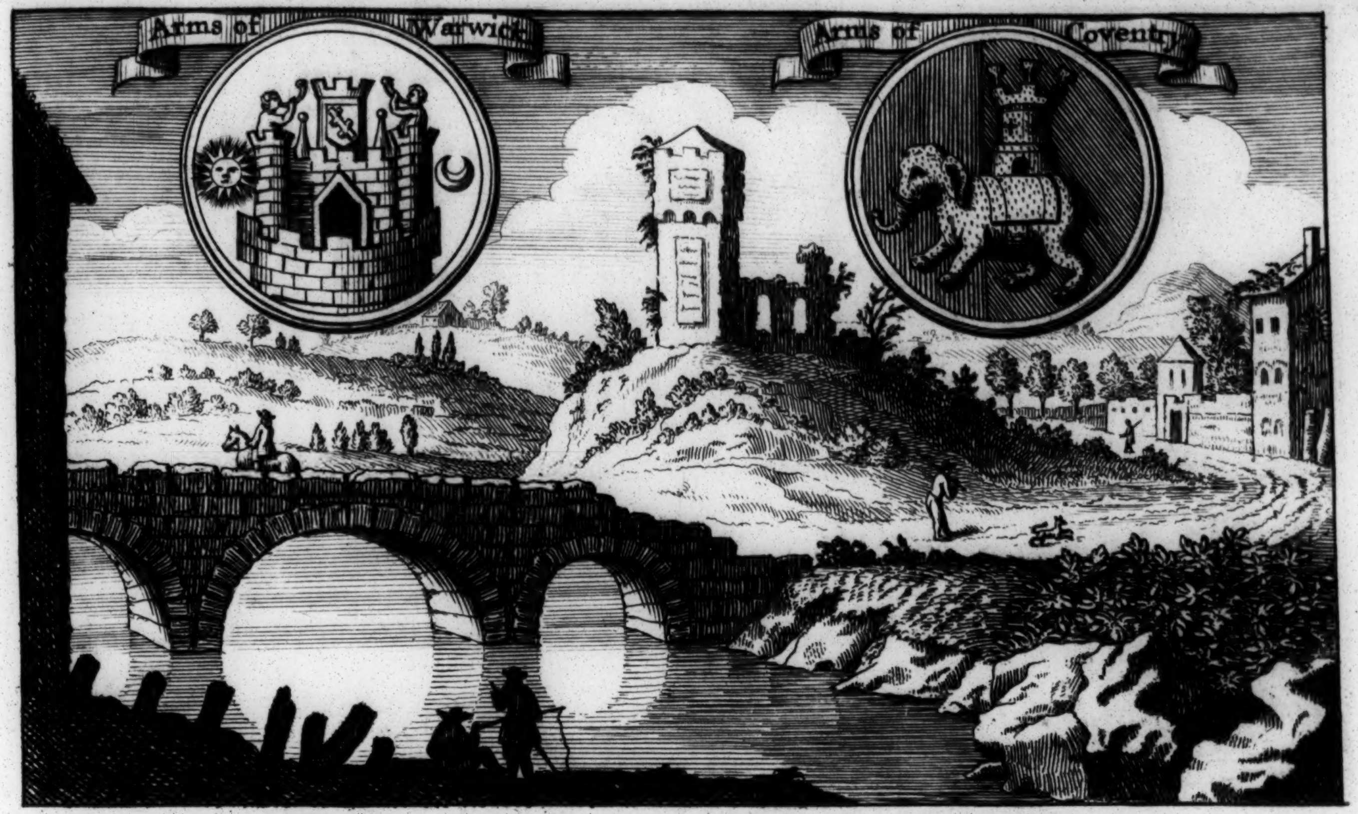
Noblemen's Seats here, besides Chatsworth, are Hardwick, another of the Duke of Devonshire's; Bolsover and Haddon, the Duke of Newcastle's; Bratby, the Earl of Chesterfield's; Sutton, late Earl of Scarsdale's; and Shirley, Earl Ferrers's.

A Petrify'd Oyster.

Poole's Hole

A Petrify'd Cockle.

The Devil's A-se.



WARWICKSHIRE.

This County is bounded on the North by Staffordshire, *on the East by* Leicester *&* Northampton-shires, *on ye West by* Worcestershire, *on the South-West by* Gloucestershire, *and on the South by* Oxfordshire. Avon *is ye principal River, next to which are the* Tame *and the* Arrow.

Warwickshire *is divided into ye* Woodlands, *North of* Avon, *and the* Feldon, *South of that River. The Air is in general allowed to be good since the Thinning of the Woodlands, for the Consumption in the Iron Works. The Soil is rich, producing excellent Corn and Cheese, besides which the Commodities are chiefly Wood and Wool.*

Two Knights are chosen for this County, & two Members each for Warwick .... *and* .... Coventry.

Warwick, *the County Town, is large, handsome, populous, and has two Parish Churches: But is chiefly noted for ye Castle, in which, among other Curiosities, are deposited the Sword and Armour of the famous, and partly fabulous Earl* Guy.

Coventry *is a large and antient City, united wth.* Litchfield

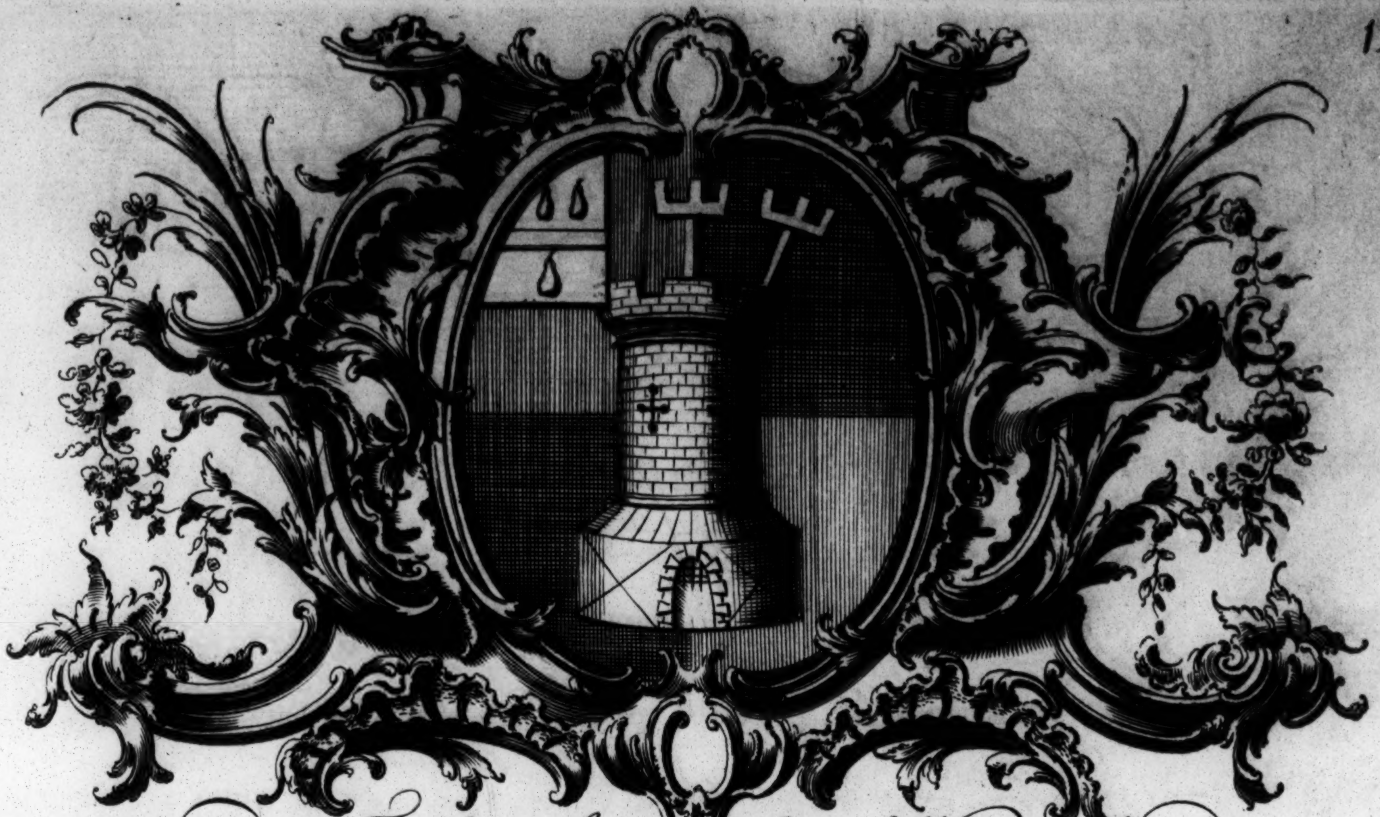
as

Warwickshire.

as an Episcopal See; has a good Manufacture, & is very populous; but the Houses are not over-convenient. The chief Things remarkable here are, ye Beautiful Cross, and the annual Custom of Lady Godiva's Riding, of ye Rise of which they tell a long Story. But Birmingham, tho' neither City, Borough, nor Corporation, would perhaps deserve the first Rank in this County, if we were to be guided in our Comparison by either ye Number or Wealth of its Inhabitants, in both which they here annually increase.

Curiosities in Warwickshire are Aulcester, famous for antient Roman Ruins, & part of the Ickenild-Street & Watling-Street Ways, the latter of which divides this County from Leicestershire; Mancester, probably a Fortress of the Old Britons, as it was afterwards of the Romans; Edgehill, where the first Battle was fought between King Charles and his Parliament; the Vale of the Red Horse, with the Figure of a Horse on the side of a Red Hill, as that in Berkshire is on a White Chalk; Newnham, of note for its Medicinal Waters, over which Baths have been lately erected by the Duke of Montagu, for the free use of all Comers.

Noblemen's Seats are, Milcote-House, Duke of Dorset's; Tamworth-Castle, Earl Ferrers's; Newnham-Paddox, Earl of Denbigh's; Compton in ye Hole, Earl of Northampton's; Castle-Bromwich, Viscount Hereford's; Stonely-Abbey, Lord Leigh's; Ragby & Popham, Lord Conway's; Warwick-Castle, Lord Brook's; at Coleshill, Lord Digby's.



The Arms of the City of Worcester.

Worcestershire.

This County is bounded upon the North by Staffordshire, on the East and North-East, by Warwickshire; on the West, by Shropshire & Herefordshire; and on the South by Gloucestershire. The principal Rivers are, ye Severn, which runs thro' it from the North-West, southward, a little inclining to ye East; the Temd, running from ye West to the South-East, till it falls into the Severn; and the Avon, which comes from the East out of Warwickshire, and running mostly to ye South-West, leaves this County within a very few Miles of the Severn, which it falls into in Gloucestershire.

The Air of this County is sweet and wholesome, the many Waters it abounds with being all running Streams. The Soil is very rich, and the Ascents in general but moderate. It produces Corn in abundance, particularly in the fertile Vale of Evesham. The Iron and Salt-Works have almost destroy'd all ye Wood, and are now supplied with Coal. The other Commodities are Cloth, Cheese, Fruit, Cyder, and Perry.

Worcestershire

Worcestershire

Worcestershire sends two Knights to Parliament. Bewdly sends but one Burgess, & the following Places two each;

Worcester, ... Droitwich, ... Evesham.

Worcester is pleasantly situated on ye Banks of ye Severn, which here runs with a more gentle Course than any where else. This City is famous in History on many Accounts, but last for the Battle between the Troops of King Charles II, and Oliver Cromwell, when ye latter being Victorious, gave it up to Plunder. It is at this Day large, populous, well-built, and exceedingly well-pav'd. The most remarkable publick Buildings are, the Cathedral, the Work-house, the Guild-hall, the stone Bridge, and Berkley's Hospital. The Inhabitants, who are partly Welch, have a large Share in the Clothing Manufacture.

Among the Curiosities, the Salt-works at Droitwich, where the Brine Springs have one of fresh Water in the midst of them, is remarkable. At Dorn are the Ruins of a Roman City, and at Upton was a Roman Station. At Abberton is a bitter, purging, mineral Water; and at Harrow-Hill a medicinal Spring, which, tho' seemingly very soft, has however a petrifying Quality.

Noblemen's Seats are, Grafton, ye Earl of Shrewsbury's; Croom-Court, the Earl of Coventry's, who has also Feckenham-Lodge, and Stoke upon Severn; Lenchwich, Lord Craven's; and Whitley-Court, Lord Foley's.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Staffordshire is bounded on the North-East, North, and North-West, by *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire*; on the East & South-East by *Derbyshire* and *Warwickshire*; on the South by *Worcestershire*; and on the South-West by *Shropshire*. Its chief Rivers are the *Trent*, which receives the *Sow* two or three Miles below *Stafford*, and the *Dove*, which bounds the County on the North-East. In an Island of the *Sow* stands *Stafford*, the County Town.

The Air of this County is generally Sharp, but exceeding healthful. The Soil affords good Land, both Arable & Pasture; and even in ye Moorlands, good Husbandry produces tolerable Crops. Here is variety of Earth for ye best Ware, Tobacco-pipes, Ocre, & Fulling; with Channel-Coal, that bears a fine Polish, & in *Litchfield* Cathedral supplies ye Place of black Marble. Here are also Quarries of several sorts of useful Stones; but ye chief Commodity is Iron-Work.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, *Staffordshire* sends two Members each for

Stafford,

Staffordshire.

Stafford, ... Litchfield, ... Tamworth, ... and New-Castle-Under-Line.

Stafford, the County Town, is well-built, populous, and of late much improv'd in Wealth by the Clothing Trade. Here is kept up the Old Custom of Borough English, by which the Youngest Son inherits what ye Father possesses within ye Town.

Litchfield, a City and a County, is antient and famous. It is at present handsome, well-built, and divided by a Slow Stream into the City and the Close. The City is the largest and most populous; but in the Close are the best Edifices; and among others the Cathedral.

Curiosities here are Wall, a great Town in ye Time of ye Romans, now a small Vilage; Wolverhampton, famous for Iron Wares, especially Locks; several Antiquities; a natural Phosphorus in a Ditch near Litchfield; a remarkable Service at Hessington to ye Lord of Hilton, that has some humorous Circumstances.

Noblemen's Seats are, Newborough, the Duke of Bridgewater's; Alston-Castle, Earl of Shrewsbury's; Elford, Earl of Berkshire's; Stafford-Castle, Earl of Stafford's; Beaudesert, Earl of Uxbridge's; Sandwell, Earl of Dartmouth's; Envil-Hall, Earl of Stamford's; Trentham, Lord Gower's; Stourton, Lord Stourton's; Redware, Lord Leigh's; Careswell, Lord Vane's; Dudley-Castle, Lord Dudley's; Tixal, Lord Aston's; and Ingstree, Lord Chetwynd's.

Antiquities, and Curiosities, Found in STAFFORDSHIRE.

Serpent Stone found near Dudley.

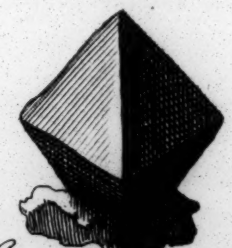
Both Sides of a Danish Funeral Monument near Checkley.

A Fire Stone found at Radley.

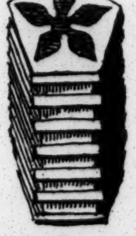
Star Stone found near Beresford.

A British Dart of Flint found near Leigh.

A Bearded Arrow like Flint found near Beresford.

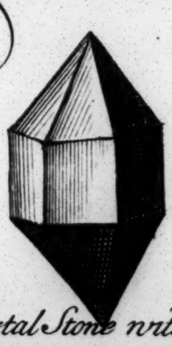


Lead-Oar of an Eight sided form at Ectonhill.

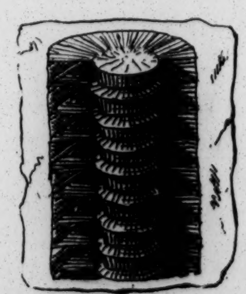


Star Stone found near Abbots-Bromley.

Both Sides of a Danish Funeral Monument near Checkley.



A Chrystal Stone with Six equal Sides & as many Angles.



Form'd Stone partly Cylindrical found here.

A Roman Hunting Spear found near Pirehill.

The Head of a Roman Rest.

Form'd Chrystal Stone found near Dudley Castle.

SHROPSHIRE.

Bounded on ye North by **Cheshire** & **Flintshire**; on the West by **Denbighshire**, and **Montgomeryshire**; on ye South by **Radnorshire**, **Herefordshire**, & **Worcestershire**; and on the East by **Staffordshire**. The **Severn** and ye **Temd** are the principal Rivers, of which the firſt receives a great many of leſs note, and traverſes a great Part of the County.

The Air and Soil vary according as the Country is level or hilly: But as the firſt is every where healthy, & generally mild, the latter is for ye moſt part fertile. Even the rough ſouthern and western Parts afford plenty of Pasturage for Sheep and Cattle, & abound beneath with Coal and Iron Stone. The other chief Commodities are Wheat, Barly, Wood, and Cattle.

Shropshire sends to Parliament two Knights, and the following Towns two Burgeſses each.

Shrewſbury,........ Bridgnorth,.......... Ludlow,
Wenlock,...................... and .... Bishop's-Castle.

The **Severn** encompaſses **Shrewſbury** in ye form of an Horſe-shoe,

leaving

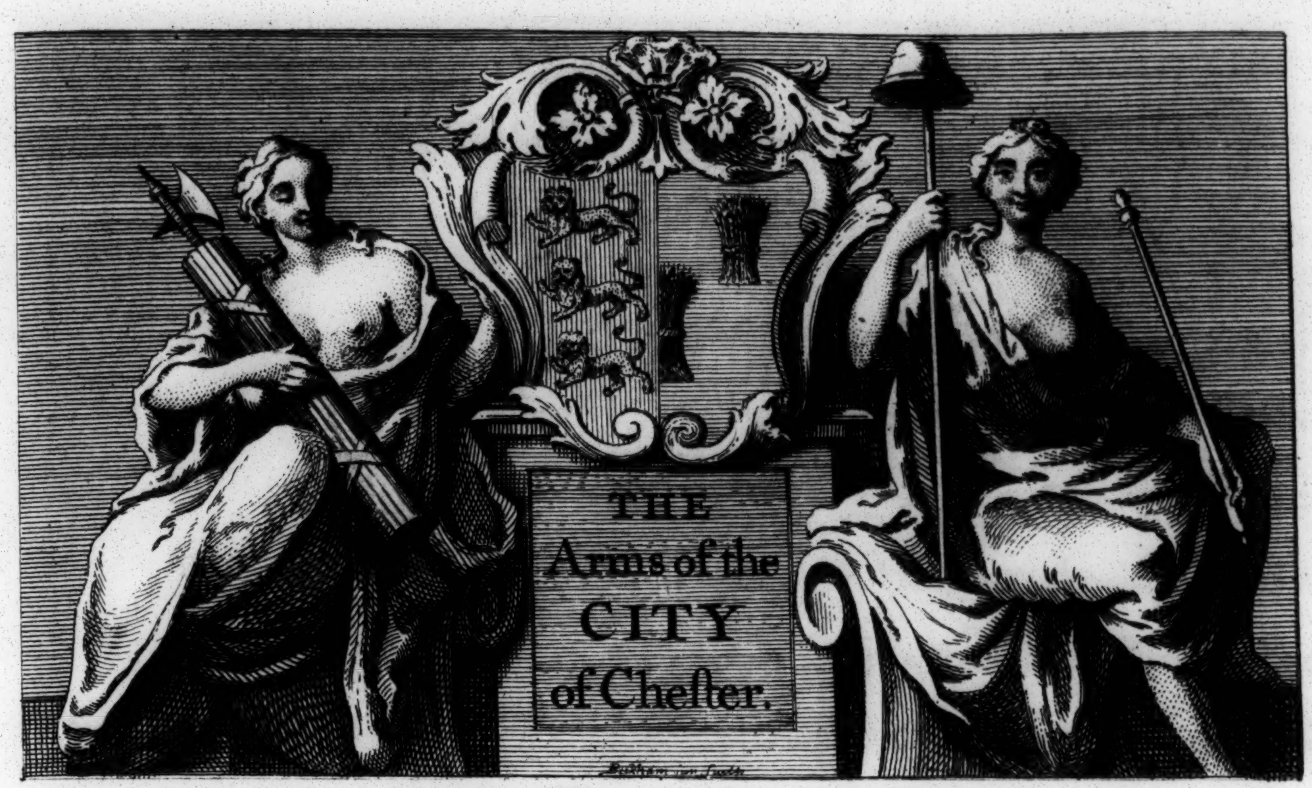
Shropshire.

leaving it open only on ye North. This Town is antient, large, populous, rich, delightfully situated, fill'd with Gentry as well as Tradesmen, and prides herself upon a Tradition of having once refused to be call'd a City, in order to remain the first Borough in **England**. *The Cloth and Flannel Manufactures are here in a flourishing Condition.*

The Castle of **Shrewsbury** *is entirely decay'd, and that of* **Ludlow** *is in a very ruinous State. This latter Town is well-built, and has a Wall with seven Gates.* **Bridgnorth** *is still remarkable for its situation, as it was formerly for the Strength to which that situation contributed.*

The Curiosities here are part of ye **Watling-street-way**, *so called from its being supported by Stakes interwoven with smaller Wood;* **Wroxeter**, *the Ruins of ye antient* **Uriconium**, *a great City of ye* **Romans**; *a remarkable Spring at* **Boseley**, *which may be made to burn like Spirits; a Pitchy Bitumen on a Well at* **Pitchford**; *a Stratum of Bituminous Matter in some Parts of the Earth; and* **Boscobel** *Wood, where King* **Charles II** *hid himself in an Oak after the Battle of* **Worcester**.

Noblemen's Seats are, **Ellesmere**, *Duke of* **Bridgewater's**; **Pepperhill**, *Earl of* **Shrewsbury's**; **Tong-Castle**, *Duke of* **Kingston's**; **Onslow-Hall**, *Lord* **Onslow's**; **Shefnal**, *Earl of* **Stafford's**; **Stoke**, *Lord* **Craven's**; & **Botfield**, *Lord* **Weymouth's**.



Cheshire

The County Palatine of Chester, so called from the Great Privileges it once enjoy'd under its sovereign Earls and those it now retains of having its own distinct Judges, is separated on the North from Lancashire by the River Mersey, touching a small part of Yorkshire on ye North-East. Derbyshire & Staffordshire bound it on ye East, Shropshire on ye South, Denbighshire and Flintshire on the West, and on ye North-West part of ye Irish Ocean. Other principal Rivers are ye Dee & ye Weaver.

The Air is pretty cold, but exceeding healthy to ye Inhabitants. The Soil in general is good, especially for Pasture, here being ye greatest Quantity of good Cheese made of any County in England. The other Commodities are Salt, Mill-stones, Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowls, & Metals. The numerous Gentry are particularly taken notice of for their Loyalty and Hospitality.

Cheshire sends but four Members to Parliament, two for the County, and two for the City of

Chester.

Chester

Cheshire.

Chester City is so antient that the Date of its Beginning is lost in Fable. It is surrounded with Ramparts, has Streets crossing each other at right Angles, and four Gates fronting the four Cardinal Points. The Choaking of the River Dee by Sands thrown up by the Sea has caused a great Decay in the Trade of this City, which the Inhabitants hope to recover by an artificial Channel. Here is a handsome Cathedral, and the Foot-Ways in the Streets are cloyster'd over, so that one may walk any where and be dry in wet Weather.

Nantwich, Middlewich, and Northwich are yͤ three famous Places in Cheshire for making of Salt. Nantwich being in other respects the second Town in the County.

Curiosities here are, the Jurisdiction over Pipers, Fiddlers, Harpers, and Harlots; belonging to yͤ Dutton Family, who had formerly Power to license either of these Professions; Sheep of a very extraordinary Size, in Stiperly Park, with four Horns, and a hairy kind of Wool, seeming to be something between the Sheep and the Goat; Fir-trees found under Ground, and supposed to have lain there ever since the Flood; a very volatile Spring; the Remains of Hugh Lupus, first Earl of Chester, and Nephew of the Conqueror, found about 20 Years ago.

Noblemen's Seats are Cholmondeley-hall & Vale-Royal, Earl of Cholmondeley's; Dunham-Massey, Earl of Warrington's; Rock-savage, Earl of Barrimore's; Woodhay, Earl of Dysart's; and Dutton, Lord Gerrard's.

Herefordshire.

This County is bounded on the North by **Shropshire**; on ye East by **Worcestershire** and **Gloucestershire**; on the West by **Radnor** and **Brecknockshires**; and on ye South by **Monmouthshire**. Its chief River is the **Wye**, besides which it has ye **Monnow**, the **Lug**, and ye **Frome**, all abounding in Fish. The **Wye** enters ye County from the West, & runs Eastward by **Hereford**, after which its Course is right South to **Monmouth**.

The Air is healthful, which causes many of ye Inhabitants to live to a great Age, and the Soil at the same time rich; these two Qualities seldom happening together. For Corn and Fruit it is surpas'd by no County: Such is the Excellence of the latter, and of ye Cyder produc'd from it, that **Herefordshire** Cyder is a name commonly given to recommend that of other Counties. Its other Commodities are Wool, Wood, and Fish.

Besides ye two Knights, **Herefordshire** sends two Members each for
Hereford,.......... Leominster,............ Weobly.

Hereford

Herefordshire.

Hereford is a large and antient City; but not very populous, nor trading, having scarce any Manufactury but Gloves. It stands in a fine situation. The Buildings in general are old & mean; but the Cathedral is magnificent. The Town of Ross, tho' no Borough, is well built, populous, and much frequented.

Several Curious Antiquities have been discovered in this County, particularly once a Coronet of Gold set with Diamonds. But Mardey-Hill is the greatest Curiosity, which after shaking 3 Days in 1575, began to move of a Sunday Evening, and travel'd above 200 Foot by two ye next Morning, carrying with it the Trees & Sheep that were upon it, and throwing down all in its Way. Here is noted besides, Bone-Well, from which continually issue great Quantities of small Bones, tho' it be often emptied.

Noblemen's Seats are Akenbury, Duke of Chandos's; Brampton-Brian, Earl of Oxford's; Hampton, late Lord Coningsby's; Shopton-Court, Lord Bateman's.

G. B. Fecit

1746.

The Arms of the Town of Monmouth.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

This County is bounded on the North by **Herefordshire**, on the East by **Gloucestershire**, on the South by y^e **Bristol-Channel**, and on the West by **Brecknock** & **Glamorgan** Shires in **South Wales**. The principal Rivers are y^e **Wye**, the **Mynow**, the **Uske**, the **Avon**, and the **Rumpney**.

A temperate and healthful Air, and a fruitful, tho' hilly & woody Soil, are the Characteristicks of **Monmouthshire**. The Hills feed abundance of Cattle and Sheep, and the Vales produce plenty of Grass & Corn. Other Commodities are Fish & Fowl, and the Flannels here manufactured.

Besides the two Knights of the Shire, this County sends to Parliament only one Burgess for the chief Town

Monmouth.

This is a large handsome Place, pleasantly Situated at the Junction of the **Wye** and the **Mynow**, having a stately Stone Bridge

Monmouthshire.

Bridge over each. The Castle, which is now in Ruins, was formerly very Strong. The East-End of the Church is esteem'd a Piece of curious Workmanship.

At Chepston, near 60 Years ago, was descover'd a Roman Pavement beautifully variegated. Gold-Cliff, which juts out into the Channel, in the South of the County, is so called from the bright Glittering it reflects when ye Sun shines. Caer-Leon, on ye River Uske, was the famous Isca of ye Romans, and an antient University, which is the Occasion that many Roman Antiquities are found in this County. Nant-Pentkarn, near Newport, is the Ford over which King Henry II passed when he went to conquer Wales. His freckled Face was the chief Cause of his success, Merlin having prophesied to his Countrymen, that when ever a Prince of this Complexion passed there, they must submit to him.

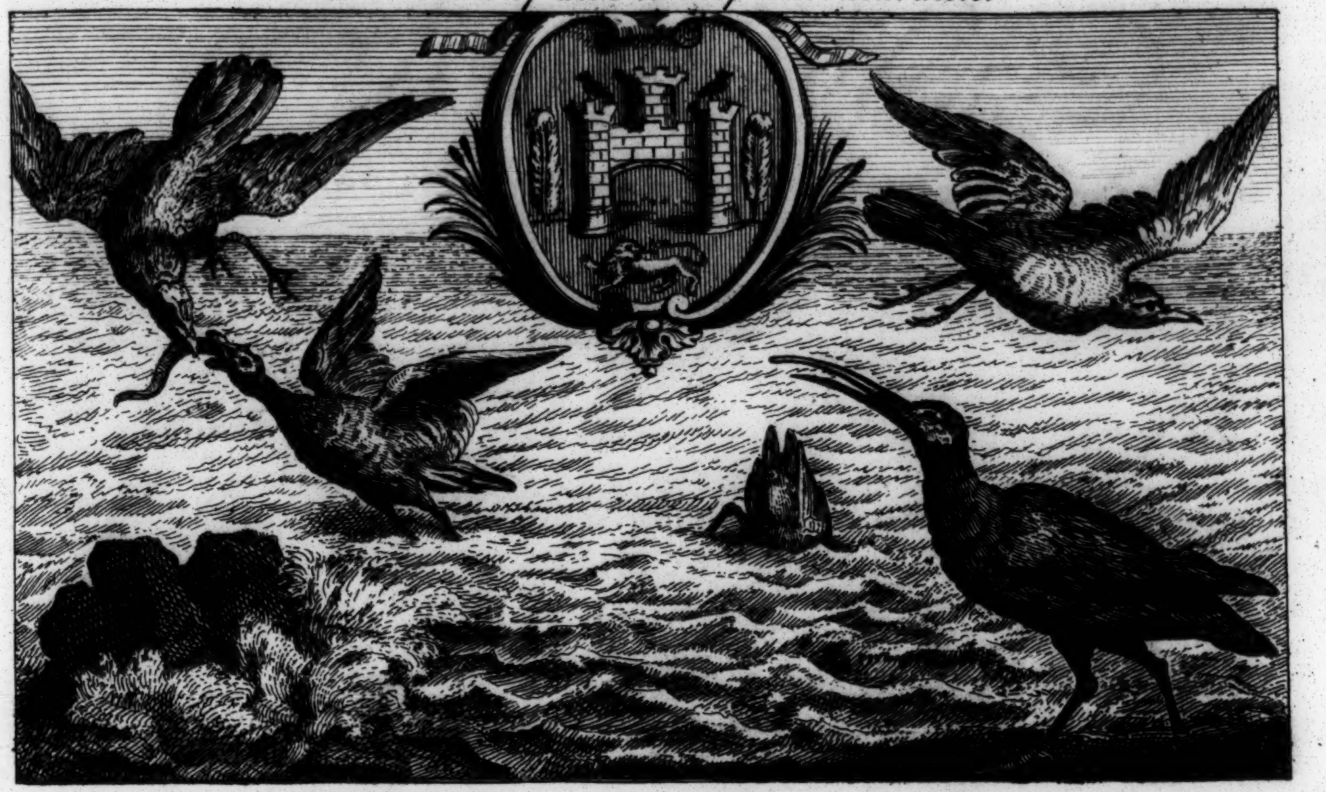
Noblemen's Seats are, Troy-house, & Ragland-Castle, the Duke of Beaufort's; St. Julian's, Lord Herbert's of Cherbury, and Abergavenny, belonging to the Lord who bears that Title.

A Phiala or Bowl found at Caer-Leon.

The Alabaster Statue found near Porch Shini.

A Roman Fibula found at Caer-Leon.

The Arms of the Town of Caermarthen.



SOUTH WALES.

To avoid being tedious, we shall describe the twelve Counties of **Wales** under two Divisions only, as they are taken by the **Welch** Judges in their Circuits. **South Wales** comprehends the Counties of **Glamorgan**, **Caermarthen**, **Pembroke**, **Brecknock**, **Radnor**, & **Cardigan**. They are bounded on ye East by the Counties of **Salop**, **Hereford**, and **Monmouth**; on the North by **Merioneth** & **Montgomery** Shires, in **North Wales**; on the West by St **George's**, & in ye South by **Bristol** Channel. Principal Rivers are the **Wye**, the **Uske**, the **Taffy**, the **Tove**, the **Clethy**, and the **Twyvy**.

The Air of **South Wales** is various, according as ye Country is more or less open or mountainous: But in general it is very healthful. And as to the Soil, it is in the Shires of **Glamorgan**, **Caermarthen**, and **Pembroke**, equal to most in **England** for Fertility. In the other Counties there are very fruitful Vallies, and the Hills nourish abundance of their small Cattle, which are one of their principal Commodities. Wood,

Pit-

South Wales.

Pit-Coal, Fowl, Fish, especially Salmon, Corn, Goats, Fur, Horses, and Cheese, are other Productions of these Counties. At Brecknock are Manufactures of Cloth and Stockings.

Each of the Welch Counties sends one Knight of the Shire to Parliament, and in those we have mentioned the following Boroughs elect one each........Cardiff,

Caermarthen,.......Pembroke,....Haverford-West,
Cardigan,.........Radnor,.....and..Brecknock.

These Places with Aberystwith in Cardiganshire, Presteign in Radnorshire, and Swansey in Glamorganshire, are the chief Towns in South Wales both for Magnitude and Trade: For as to Landaff and St. Davids; ye two Episcopal Sees, they are of very little Consideration, except for the Beauty of their old Gothic Cathedrals. St. Davids stands quite at the Extremity of South Wales towards Ireland, & Landaff just upon the Borders of Monmouthshire in England.

Cardiff is well-built, indifferently large, and has a good Trade, chiefly with Bristol. Caermarthen is ye London of South Wales, being the chief Resort of the Gentry, and a well-built, populous, thriving Town. Pembroke is reckoned next to it both for Extent & Riches. It stands on Milford-Haven, which is the finest in Britain, & hath such an extensive Commerce as to employ near 200 Ships. Haverford-West is also well-built, neat, & populous, the Seat of ye Assizes for Pembrokeshire, which is the only Welch County that chuses two Burgesses to Parliament. Cardigan trades to Ireland,

South Wales.

Ireland, chiefly in Lead, and is a large well-peopled Town.

Aberystwith is an encreasing Place. Radnor is a good Town, but over top'd by Presteign both in Buildings and People.

Brecknock has been formerly a considerable Fortress, and is at present a well-built Town of good Trade.

The Castle of Caeriphilly, in Glamorganshire, has been equal to that of Windsor both for Beauty and Strength, but is now pretty much decayed. In the Isle of Barra ye People pretend to hear a subterraneous Noise, like the Working in a Smith's Shop.

There is a circular Stone Monument on a Mountain in Caermarthenshire, resembling Roll-rich Stones in Oxfordshire; and in ye same County is a remarkable Barrow, supposed to have been the Burying Place of some antient British King.

Near St David's was a rocking Stone, which, like that in Cornwall, has been thrown out of its Equilibre. St David's Body lies in the Cathedral which bears his Name. From ye sides of the vast Mountain of Plinlimon, in Cardiganshire, flow three great Rivers, the Wye, the Severn, and the Rhydal. Offa's Dyke, thrown up as a Boundary between the English and Welch, runs thro' Radnorshire. Brecknock-Meer is remarkably crouded with Fish. We do not enumerate here all ye antique Curiosities, Roman or British, that are found

in-

South Wales.

in theſe ſix Counties; but must obſerve in general, that all Wales is full of the Monuments of King Arthur, the Welch commonly affixing the Name of that Monarch to Antiquities of w.ch they have no certain Account.

There are not a great Number of Noblemen's Seats in South Wales. Brecknockſhire has two, Creckhowel-Castle and Tretower-Castle, both belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. In Caermarthenſhire are Emlyn-Caſtle and Golden-Grove, the Duke of Bolton's, and Aberguilly, the Biſhop of S.t David's: In Glamorganſhire, Swanſey-Castle, the Duke of Beaufort's, Cardiff-Castle, the Earl of Pembroke's, Kynfig-Castle, Lord Manſel's. The late Earl of Leicester had alſo a Seat in this County. We do not find any Name above a Baronet in the Counties of Pembroke, Radnor, and Cardigan.

The Arms of the Town of Denbigh.

NORTH WALES.

This Division, which contains the Counties of Anglesea, Caernarvon, Merioneth, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, is bounded on the North & West by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel; on ye East by Cheshire & Shropshire, in England; and on the South by the Counties of Radnor and Cardigan in South Wales. Principal Rivers are ye Dee, the Clwyd, the Conway, ye Avon, ye Dwyfi, and ye Severn.

The Air of this Part is in general more bleak, Sharp, & healthful than in the South, tho' with like Variety, in proportion as it is more or less distant from the Sea, or sheltered by Mountains. The Soil is also various; but better in Anglesea, the Vale of Clwyd in Denbighshire, and some Parts of Flintshire and Montgomeryshire, than in ye rest of this Spot. The chief Commodities of the whole are Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Goats, Wood, Lead-Ore, Butter, Cheese, Pit-Coal, Mill-Stones, Honey, and Horses. Anglesea is so abundant, that the Welch call it the Mother or Nurse of Wales: The Montgomeryshire Horses are of a larger Breed than in the other Counties.

Members

North Wales.

Members of Parliament are in all Eleven, one for each County, and one each for the Boroughs of

Beaumaris,........Caernarvon,........Montgomery,

Denbigh,........and............Flint.

There is no Burgess in all Merionethshire.

Denbigh and Wrexham, both in the same County, seem to contend for ye Honour of being ye Capital Town in North Wales. They are both large and populous, and carry on considerable Trades, the first in Tanning & Glove-making, & ye latter in ye Flannel Manufacture.

Beaumaris, in Anglesea, is handsome, populous, and has a good Harbour, lying directly in the Road for those who go by the Packet-Boat to Ireland. Caernarvon is neatly built, and strong by Nature. The Inhabitants are peculiarly noted for their Courtesy. Edward II, the first English Prince of Wales, was born in a Castle built here by his Father. Harleigh, in Merionethshire, is noted only for its strong Situation and Antiquity.

Montgomery is pleasantly Situated, but indifferently built in general. Flint, tho' a County Town and a Borough, is but mean, and has no Market. St. Asaph, one of ye Sees of North Wales, stands in Flintshire, as Bangor, the other See, does in Caernarvonshire: The former is pleasantly Situated, and has some good Houses; but an indifferent Cathedral: The latter is pretty well peopled, & is thought to have ye Oldest Cathedral in Great Britain.

The chief Curiosities are, in Anglesea, Trer-Druw, thought to be the antient Residence of ye Druids, and several antient Monuments, British and Roman: In Caernarvonshire, the highest Rock in all ye British Dominions, standing upon the summit of

a

North Wales.

a Cluster of Mountains; a sort of one Eyed Trouts in Lhan y Knn Lake; Muscles with Pearls in them in ye River Conway; & the Ruins of an impregnable Fortification upon Penmaen-manr, and near ye Remains of a British Temple; in Merionethshire a livid Vapour that sometimes rises from ye Sea, & spreads Desolation over the Country, if not prevented by the discharging of Fire-Arms, or by some Means putting the Air in Agitation; and several Monuments, British & Roman, the Origin of which is not known; in Montgomeryshire, ye Ruins of Kenn-Kaer, Meivod, and some other Places of antient Fame; in Denbighshire, the remarkable Cave called King Arthur's Round Table, having 24 Seats of different Dimensions, and several Remains of antient Fortifications; and in Flintshire, St Winifred's-Well, or Holy-Well, famous for ye Coldness and Rapidity of the Streem, and for the traditional Miracles that were wrought by it in the Times of Popish Superstition.

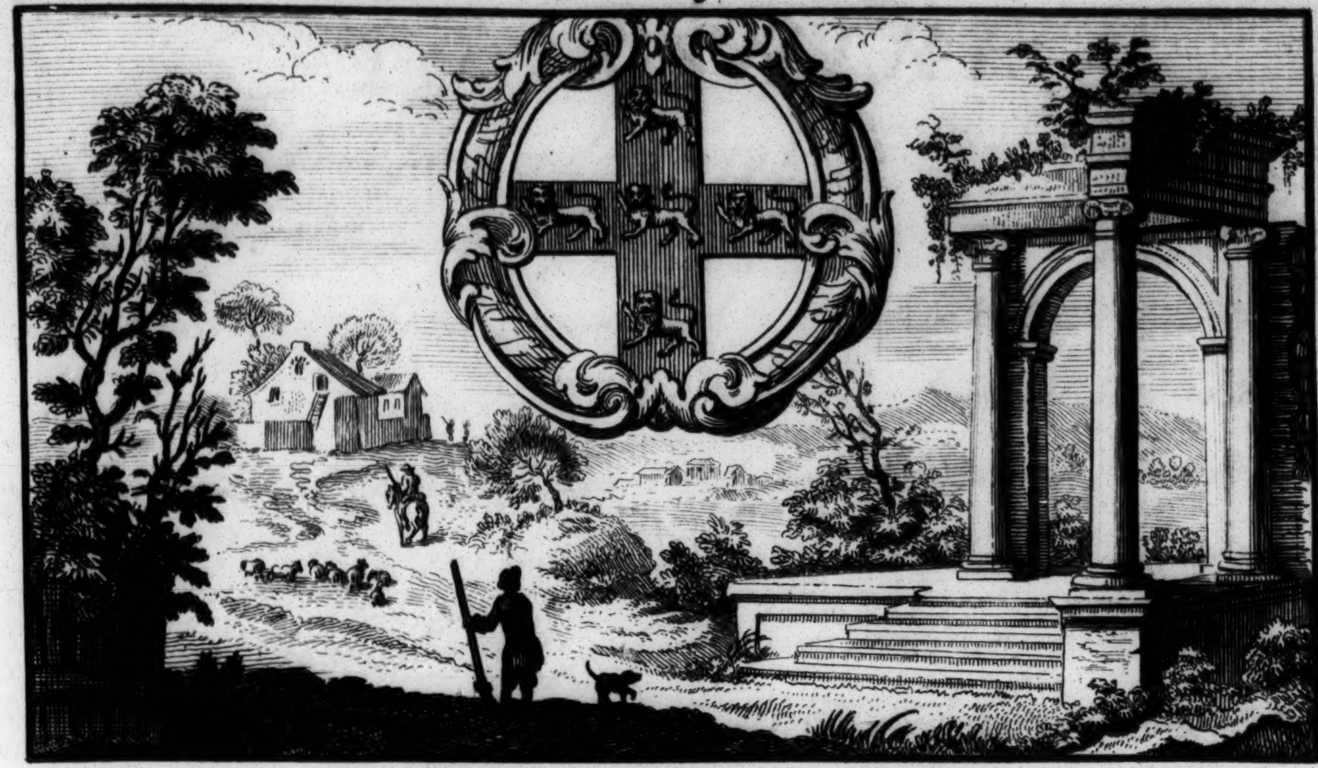
Noblemen's Seats. Lord Bulkeley has one near Beaumaris. Holt-Castle, near Wrexham was ye Earl of Derby's. Powis-Castle & Buttington-Hall are both Seats of ye Marquess of Powis, and Llymore-Lodge and Llyssin belonging to ye Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Winstay, the Seat of Sr Watkin Williams Wynn, deserves to be mentioned among these, on Account of the great Wealth and Interest of the worthy Owner.

British Coins

Adder-Bead, or Glain-Neider found in Merionethshire.

Another of Glass undulated with White, Red and Blue.

The Arms of the City of YORK.



Yorkshire.

This County, by much the largest in England, is bounded on the North by ye Bishoprick of Durham; on ye East by the British Ocean; on the South by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, & a Bit of Cheshire; and on ye West by Lancashire & Westmoreland. Principal Rivers are the Tees, wch divides this County from ye Bishoprick, ye Darwent, ye Swale, the Ouse, the Wharfe, the Are, the Calder, & the Don, all which after intermixing their Waters, form that great Estuary called the Humber; which separates Yorkshire from Lincolnshire.

Much Variety, both of Air and Soil, is to be expected in a Country of this great Extent. It is therefore divided into three Ridings, each of which might have been a separate County in proportion to the other Counties of England, and are usually consider'd asunder when we speak of their natural Properties.

The West Riding, which includes also ye most Southerly Parts, enjoys a sharp Air, and is pretty healthy. The Soil on ye

Westerly

YORKSHIRE.

Westerly Side is stony, and not very fertile: But on the East & South it is rich, producing plenty of Grain. The East Riding, being two thirds surrounded by water, is not so healthy as the other two: But the Soil is most fertile where the Air is least wholesome, and the worst Parts breed great Quantities of Sheep. In the North Riding the Air is colder, and more salubrious than in the other two: But the Ground wants Fertility, except in its Bowels, which produce Pit-Coal, Marble, and several Minerals.

The Commodities of the Whole are Jet, Marble, and Pit-Coal before mentioned, Alum, Copperas, Sheep, Goats, Horses, Iron, Wheat, Barley, and Oats; and the principal Manufactures are Cutlery Ware, and course Cloths.

Thirty Representatives are sent from Yorkshire to ye House of Commons; two for the County, two for the City of York, and two for each of the following Boroughs.

Kingston upon Hull,.... Knaresborough,.... Scarborough,
Rippon,.................. Richmond,......... Heydon, —
Boroughbridge,.......... Malton,............ Thirsk, —
Aldborough,............. Beverley,.......... Northallerton,
and....... Pontefract.

Were we look for the principal Town of each Riding, exclusive of York, which stands where they all meet, tho' properly in the North, Hull must be chosen in the East, in the West Leeds, and in the North Richmond, which has sometimes a lesser Division ascribed to it by ye name of Richmondshire.

The other Towns are so numerous, that our Description must be confined to a very few upon the Whole.

York

York is esteem'd the second City in England, & was anciently the Seat of the Roman Emperors in Britain. It bears a considerable Figure in History, & is at this day extensive, tho' not very mercantile. The Cathedral is a noble Gothic Edifice, scarce inferior to any in Europe, and has no remarkable Deficiency but ye Lanthorn Steeple, which ends very indifferently. The Castle, built by William the Conqueror, was formerly a Place of great strength, & now makes a more commodious and airy County Jail than is to be seen any where else in the Kingdom. The City is surrounded by a good Wall, with four Gates, and five Posterns. Over the Ouse there is a very stately Stone Bridge, of which the middle Arch is 51 Feet in Height, and 81 in Diameter. Only 17 Churches, out of 41 that were here antiently, are now in Use. The Assembly-Room, a magnificent Egyption Hall 123 Feet in length, was design'd by ye Earl of Burlington.

Kingston upon Hull, more frequently called Hull only, is a Town of vast Trade. Merchants there have an Exchange, and Trinity-House, in imitation of those for London. The confin'd situation that Hull stands on, & the vast encrease of its Commerce, have made it exceedingly crouded with Buildings & People. The Corporation, with some Lands contiguous, has ye privilege of a distinct County.

About

YORKSHIRE.

About Leeds was the first Seat of the Cloathing Trade in England, and this Town is still remarkable for its Cloth-market, held every Tuesday & Saturday morning, at Six a Clock in Summer, and Seven in Winter. Tho' vast Sums are here dealt for, ye Whole is always over in about an Hour.

Halifax is also famous for the Cloathing Trade, & the vast Extent & Populousness of the Parish. Here was formerly an Engine for the beheading of Cloth-stealers, from which was taken ye Model of the Maiden at Edinburgh, erected & hansel'd by the great Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland.

Sheffield has been many Centuries famous for its Manufactures in Iron, particularly Cutlery-ware, and Scarborough has been in the present Century much frequented on Account of its Medicinal Spaw; which some Years ago was buried by a Fall of part of the Cliff that hung over it, but is now recovered.

Among the Roman, British, & Gothic Antiquities here, may be reckoned, Temple-brough; ye old Road from Pontefract to Doncastar; four large Stone Pyramids near Boroughbridge; the Ruins of Aldborough, and the Coins, Urns, and Pavements that have been found there; the Remains of Burgodunum near Otley; Pillars in the Church-yard of Ilkeley; the Platform of an old Castle at Tadcaster, and the Coins dug up there; the Ruins of Cataractonium; a Fortification near Baintbrig; the Remains of Rock-abbey; the Tower & Spire at Laughton, and Coningsborough Castle. Modern Curiosities of Nature and Art are, the famous Yew-tree near Sandbeck; a Spring that ebbs and flows at Gigleswick; Mr. Aislabie's famous Park

called

Yorkshire.

called **Studley**; a fine Vein of Earth almost equal to Porcelain, at **Wortly**; the Quarry at **Huddlestone**, with ye Stone of which was built **Henry VII**'s Chapel; **Robin Hood's** Monument near **Kirkley**; large Trees, dug out of ye Bogs near the **Humber**; the Water-spouts, called Vipsies, seen between **Bridlington** & **Fordlingham**; Star Stones found near **Bugthorp**; & the Rock at **Huntclift**, upon which the Seals sleep in Summer, having always a Centinel upon Duty to guard them.

The principal Noblemen's Seats are, **Sheffield-Manour**, the Duke of **Norfolk's**; **Wresel-Castle**, ye Duke of **Somerset's**; **Kiveton**, ye Duke of **Leeds**; **Wentworth-house**, ye Marquiss of **Rockingham's**; **Snape**, ye Earl of **Exeter's**; **Castle-Howard**, the Earl of **Carlisle's**; **Whorlton-Castle**, ye Earl of **Ailesbury's**; **Lanesborough**, ye Earl of **Burlington's**; **Hornby-Castle**, the Earl of **Holderness's**; **Stamborough**, ye Earl of **Stafford's**; **Sandbeck**, ye Earl of **Scarborough's**; **Wentworth-Castle**, ye Earl of **Strafford's**; **Newborough**, Viscount **Falconberg's**; **Holm**, Viscount **Lonsdale's**; and **Wilton-Castle**, Lord **Cornwallis's**.

G.B. Fecit.

The Arms of the City of Durham.

DURHAM.

The Bishoprick of Durham is bounded on the North by the Rivers Tyne and Dernvent, which divides it from Northumberland; on the West by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the South the Tees divides it from Yorkshire; and on the East it has the North Sea, or German Ocean. The principal River, besides those we have mentioned, is ye Were, which runs thro' ye Heart of ye Country, washes the Capital, & besides it the Towns of Stanhope, Wolsingham, Bishop's Aukland, & Sunderland.

The Air towards the Sea is mild, and in ye Inland Parts pretty Sharp. In the Soil there is some Diversity, ye Eastern and Southern Parts being very fertile, but ye Western barren. Besides what the Earth produces on its Surface, the Bowels afford plenty of Coal, Lead, and Iron, which are the chief Commodities. Here are some Manufactures of Linen.

Only four Members of Parliament are sent from this Bishoprick, or County Palatine; two Knights, & two Citizens for the Capital,

Durham.

This

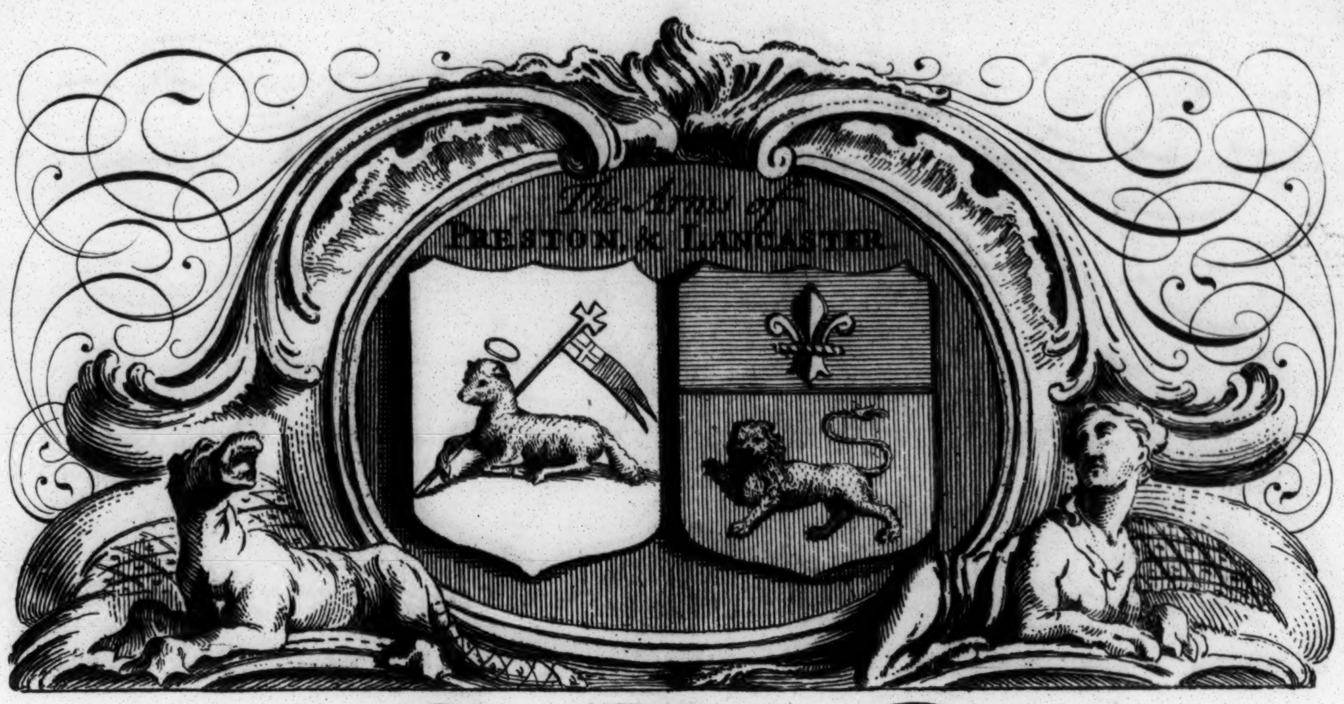
DURHAM.

This City stands on an Elevation, surrounded on three Sides by the River Were. It was antiently populous and Strong, but is now none of the most compact Cities; its chief Advantages being in the pleasant Situation, and the great Resort of ye Gentry and Clergy. The Bishop is a temporal Count, as well as a spiritual Peer, and has still many other Privileges, tho' far short of what were enjoyed by his Pedecessors before the Reformation. Durham has a Cathedral, six Parish Churches, and two Stone Bridges.

Darlington is famous for its Manufacture of Huccabacks, and Bishop's Aukland for ye Bridge over ye Were, the Arch of which exceeds in Breadth that of the Rialto at Venice.

Roman Coins & Inscriptions have been pretty frequently found in this County, particularly at Chester upon the Street, Lanchester, and Sheals. The remarkable natural Curiosities are the deep Pits, full of Water, called Hell-Kettles, and the Salt-pans near the Mouth of the Tyne. At Nevil's Cross, near Durham, was a bloody Fight in 1346, between the English and Scotch, in which David Bruce, King of Scotland, was taken Prisoner.

Noblemen's Seats are, Lumley-Castle, the Earl of Scarborough's; Henknowle, Viscount Falconberg's; Raby-Castle, Lord Vane's; and the Bishop's Palace at Aukland.



Lancashire.

This County is bounded upon ye North by **Westmoreland** and **Cumberland**; on the West by the **Irish Sea**; on the East by the **West-Riding** of **Yorkshire**; & on the South by **Cheshire**, from which it is divided by ye River **Mersey**. The other principal Rivers are the **Ribble** and the **Lon**.

It is obſerved that the Air of this County is generally better than in moſt maritime Counties; but near the Sea or the Fens it is not free from the Diſeaſes incident to such Situations. In other Parts the Inhabitants live to a great Age. The Soil in the level Grounds bears good Crops of Grain; in the hilly Parts, it is best for Oats; and in the Moſs Grounds there is little else but Turf, and Firs buried under ye ſurface of the Earth. Proviſions of all kinds are here very plenty, & the chief Commodities are Oats, Cattle, Coal, and Flax.

The Manufactures of woollen Cloths, Cottons, and Tickens, are very flourishing at **Manchester**.

Beſides the two Knights of the Shire, this County ſends twelve Burgeſses for the following Towns:

Lancaster,

LANCASHIRE.

Lancaster, ... Leverpool, ... Preston, —
Wigan, ... Clithero, ... Newton. —

The Port of **Lancaster**, upon the Mouth of the River **Lon**, is so choaked up with Sand, that Trade finds little Encouragement there. It is however a Place where are found numerous Marks of its Antiquity.

Leverpool, by its maritime Situation, and ye Industry of the Inhabitants, is grown into a very considerable Seat of Commerce, next to **Bristol** of all the Towns on the Western Coast of **England**. The Buildings, which daily increase, are for the most part new; and consist principally of Stone. The Inhabitants are also free of **Bristol**. They have an elegant Town-house and Exchange; and what at present ought not to be forgotten, they distinguish'd themselves by their Loyalty in the late Rebellion. We should be glad to say with Truth ye same of the other great Trading Town in this County,

Manchester. This Place has increased of late Years to such a degree, that it is supposed now not to contain less than 50,000, Inhabitants. Its chief Manufactures, which are brought to **London** upon Pack-horses, we have mentioned before. Here is a fine College, Hospital, Free-school, and Library; the latter containing many valuable Volumes. This Town, tho' so large, is no Corporation, nor has any Magistrate above a Constable or Headborough. Its Trade difuses itself thro' all the Country round, the Villages being full of Manufacturers belonging to the Masters here settled. Many Monuments of **Roman** Antiquities are visible in this Place.

Preston

LANCASHIRE.

Preston was distinguish'd in the Rebellion of 1715 by the Defeat and Capture of the Rebels there; and in 1745 the whole Length of the County was twice travers'd by the Rebel Army, in their Way to and from Derby.

Chatmosse, on the South Edge of this County, is famous for the subterranean Trees we before mentioned, which serve the Country People both for Fewel & Candle. Winwick is reckoned the best Benefice in England. In ye Park of Lathamhouse is a Chalybeat Spring impregnated with Vitriol. Cannel Coal, wch is capable of being polish'd like Jet, as well as excellent for Firing, is found here in ye Manour of Haigh. There is a very remarkable Spring of Salt Water at Barton, and an odoriferous bituminous Earth about Ormskirk. At Ancliff is ye famous burning Well, which hath so strong a Vapour of Sulphur, that it will take Fire. A great many Roman Monuments are also found in different Parts of this County, which are the remaining Curiosities.

Noblemen's Seats are, Aston-hall, the Duke of Hamilton's; Show-place and Worsley, Lord Willoughby's of Parham; Netherby, Lord Preston's; Croxtath-hall, Lord Molyneux's.

The Arms of the Town of Appleby.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland is bounded on the North and West by Cumberland and a detach'd Part of Lancashire, on the South by Lancashire, and in the East by Yorkshire and a Bit of Durham. Principal Rivers are the Lone, the Kan, & the Eden. The standing Waters of Winander-Mere, and Ulles-Lake are also famous in this County.

The sharp and clear Air is healthy to the Natives and robust Strangers. The hilly Soil is very barren, but the Vallies are tolerably fertile in Corn and Grass. In the Western Hills are Quantities of Copper-Ore, with some Veins of Gold, but not worth the Expence of digging. Stockings are the chief Manufacture, but Cloth, and Stuffs are also made at Kendal.

Members of Parliament are two for the County, and two for the Borough of .... Appleby.

This is esteemed the County Town, but is now of little Note except for its Antiquity. Kendal is large and populous, and

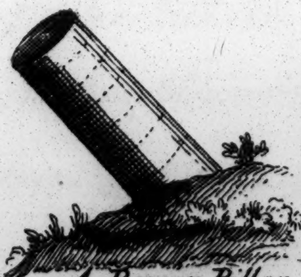
has

Westmoreland.

has twelve Chappels of Ease to its single Church. Here are seven incorporated Companies, and a noble Free School. A little Fray happen'd here last Year between ye Rebels, in their Advance Southward, and some of the Inhabitants.

At Clifton, between Shap in this County & Penrith in Cumberland, the Van guard of the King's Troops, under his Royal Highness the Duke, came up with the Rebels in their Retreat, & several Lives were lost on both Sides. The Spring that ebbs and flows near Shap is esteemed a great natural Curiosity. Here are several Roman Antiquities about Kendal, Ambleside, Kirkby, Thore, & Crawdundale. The British Antiquities are called King Arthur's round Table & his Castle.

Noblemen's Seats are Pendragon-Castle, the Earl of Thanet's; Beltham-Castle, the Earl of Derby's; & Lowther-Hall, Lord Viscount Lonsdale's.



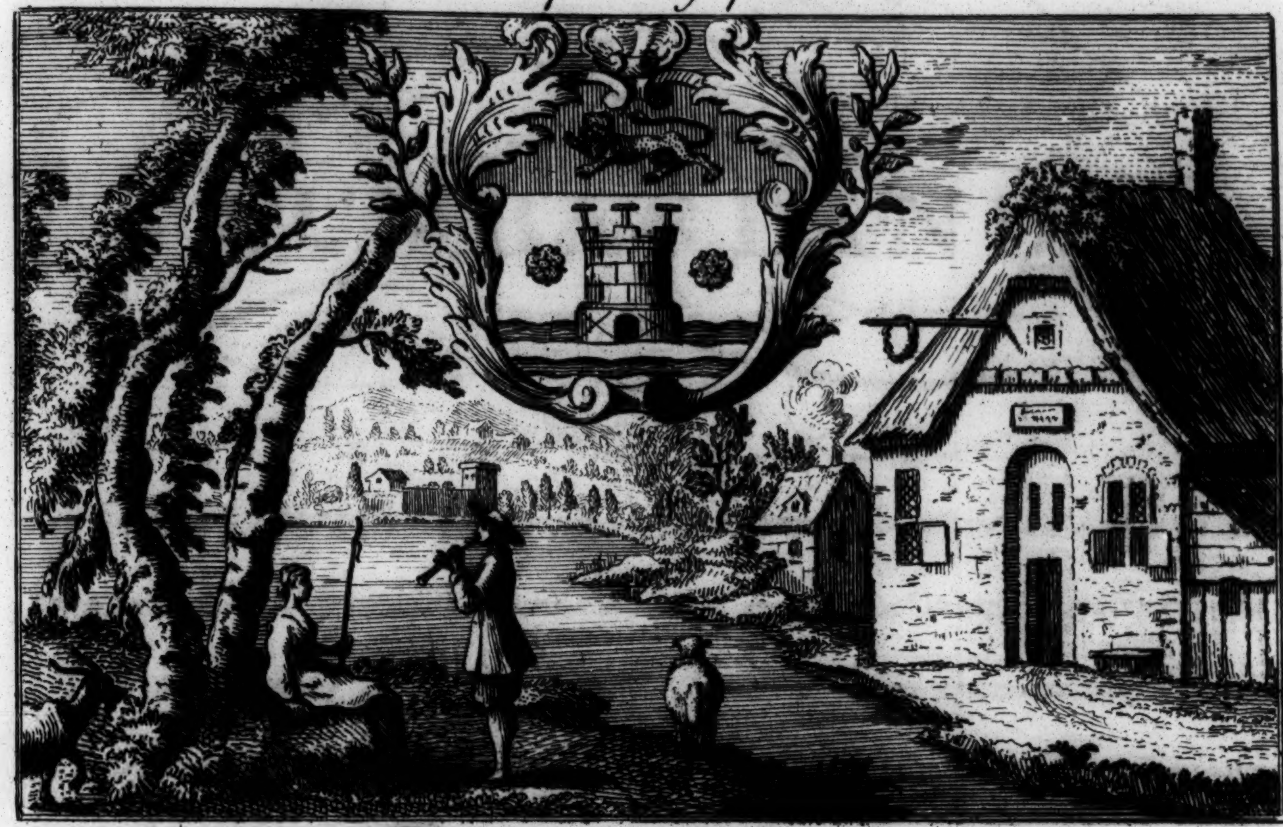
A Roman Pillar found several Yards under Ground.

A Roman Simpuvium out of which they drank as they Sacrificed to their Gods.

A Piece of the Top of a Roman Urn.

G. Bickham fecit.

The Arms of the City of Carlisle.



Cumberland.

On the North this County is bounded by Scotland, on ye West by the Irish Sea, on the South by the divided Part of Lancashire, and on the East by Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. The principal Rivers are ye Eden, which washes Carlisle, and the Dervent which falls into the Irish Sea.

The cold Air here would be yet colder, if the Hills on ye Side of Scotland were not a Shelter. Very good Mutton is fed in the Mountains, and the Vallies produce Corn; but ſcarce any Trees are to be ſeen. Coal, Lead, Copper, Black-lead, Lapis-Calaminaris, Fish, Wild-Fowl, and Pearls are ye chief Commodities, & among them Black-lead is peculiar to this County.

Beſides the Two Knights, this County ſends two Members each for .... Carlisle, ... and ...... Cockermouth.

Carlisle was a City of note before ye Roman Invasion, and afterwards a Station for ye Roman Legions. While England and

CUMBERLAND.

and Scotland were under separate Kings, it was always famous as a Frontier Garison, and reckoned a strong Fortress. It is at present populous & well built; in form triangular, having a Castle at the North-west Corner, & three Gates leading towards England, Scotland, and Ireland. Here is a considerable Trade in Fustians. But what chiefly distinguishes Carlisle in our Age is the Possession of it by ye Rebels at the End of 1745; the easy Manner in which it was surrendered to them; the Recovery of it by the Duke of Cumberland; and the Number of Rebel Prisoners made therein, some of whom were the first Examples of their Country's Justice, and of Executions for High Treason, during the whole Reign of our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the Second.

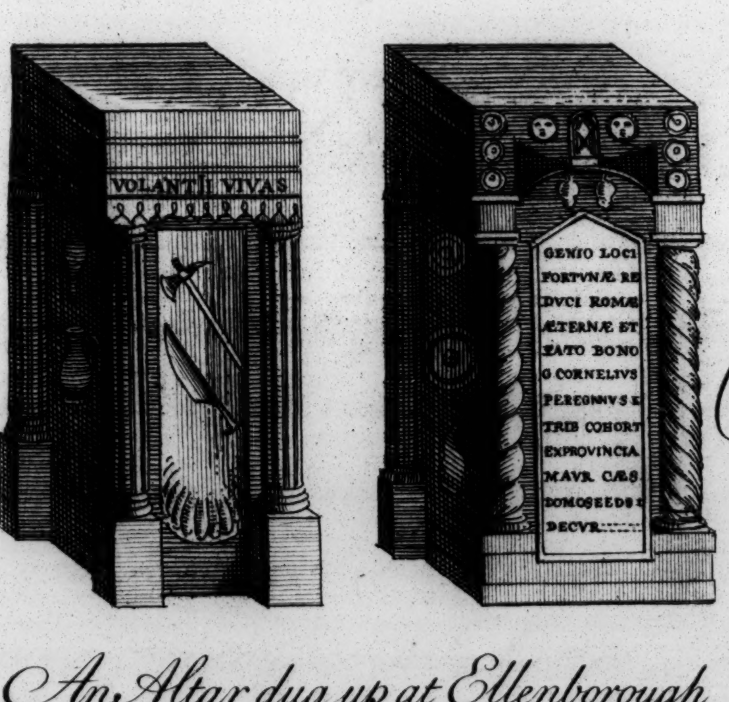
Penrith is the second Town of note in this County for Trade and Riches. Cockermouth is populous, & has some share of Trade. Whitehaven is of late Years much improv'd by the Shipping of Coals & Salt to Scotland & Ireland.

The famous Picts Wall began in this County, upon Solway Frith, and ran by Carlisle across ye Kingdom to Newcastle: Many Remains of it are still to be seen. Burgh upon Sands is remarkable for a Fight both by Land & Sea between the English and Scots, but more so for the Death of King Edward

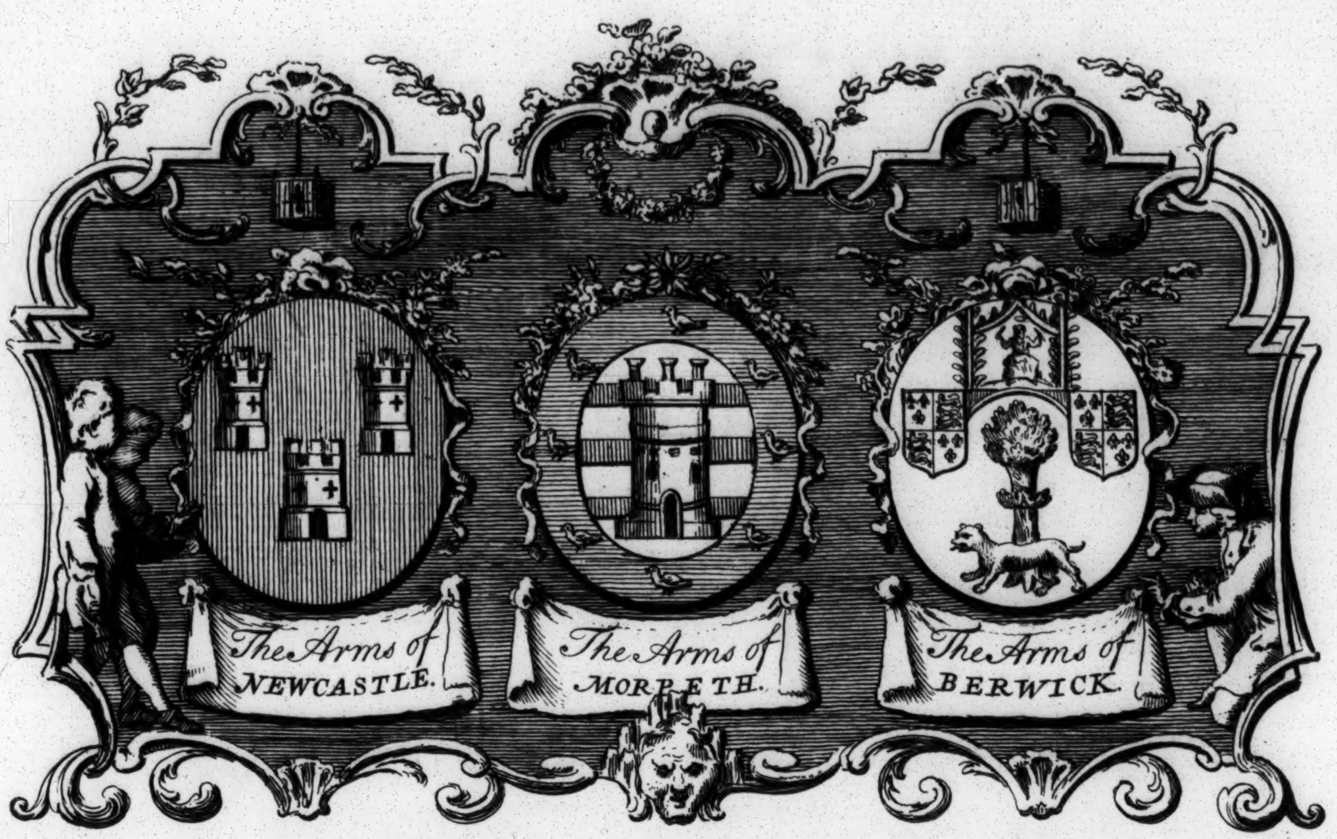
Cumberland.

Edward I, to whose Memory a Stone Pillar was erected in 1685 by the Duke of Norfolk. Other Curiosities are Altars & Inscriptions found near Elenburgh; the inaccessible Grotto near Penrith upon the River Eden; Roman Inscriptions in a Rock near Brampton; and several other antient Remains of the same People.

Noblemen's Seats are Drumburgh-Castle, upon Solway Frith, ye Duke of Norfolk's; Cockermouth-Castle, the Duke of Somerset's; Nanworth, the Earl of Carlisle's; Kirk-Oswald and Daker's Castle, both belonging to the Earl of Sussex.

G.  B.

An Altar dug up at Ellenborough Dedicated to the Genius of the Place



NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland is bounded on the North by Part of Scotland; on the West, by Part of Scotland & Cumberland; on the South, by the Bishoprick of Durham; and on the East, by the German Ocean. Its principal Rivers are, the Tyne, the Cocket, and the Tweed, which all run eastward into the Sea.

As this County is situated between two Seas, in the narrowest Part of England, the Air of it is less cold than might otherwise have been expected. Snow seldom lies long here, except upon the highest Hills. The Inhabitants are commonly healthy, and many of them live to a great Age without Sickness. In the Eastern Part the Soil is fertile, both for Corn and Herbage; but the Western is mostly heathy and mountainous, and consequently barren. The South-east Part so abounds with Pit-coal, that above 600,000 Chaldrons are brought yearly to London by Sea, whence it is called often Sea-Coal. Here are likewise large Quantities of Lead & Timber,

and

Northumberland.

and the Rivers abound with Salmon. Besides the two Knights of the Shire, Northumberland sends two Burgesses each to Parliament for the following Towns:

Newcastle .... Morpeth .... Berwick.

Newcastle upon Tyne stands on the North of that River, over which it has a stately Bridge to the Suburb of Gateshead in the Bishoprick of Durham. William the Conqueror built a Castle here, from which the Name is derived. The Town stands on the Top, Side, & at the Bottom of a very steep Hill. Next the River stand a handsome Exchange and Town-house; a great Trade, besides that of Coals, being carried on here. The politer Inhabitants live at ye Top of the Hill. Here are six Churches, but that of St. Nicholas only, properly speaking, is parochial. The Town has a stone Wall, but not so strong as to keep us from Apprehensions during the late Rebellion.

Berwick upon Tweed is often reckoned a County itself, and was a continual Bone of Contention between the English and Scots when separate Nations. It is strong, well built, populous, and stands on the North of the River.

At Alnwick whoever takes up his Freedom must go thro' the odd Ceremony of jumping into a certain miry Bog, wch is said to be a Penalty imposed by King John, whose Royal Person stuck fast in that very Hole. Cheviot-Hills in this County, are made famous by the Old Ballad of Chevy Chace.

Hexham, now inconsiderable, was antiently a large

Roman

Northumberland

Roman City. At Flodden Field was fought that great Battle, in which James IV, King of Scotland was slain, together with ye Chief of his Nobility, & 18,000 private Men. The Remains of the Pict's Wall are to be seen in many Places. Here are several other Antiquities, and Curiosities natural and artificial. Among the former may be reckoned the monstruous human Bones, of which the Thigh measured near two Yards, that were found at Corbridge and Ailmouth; and among the latter, the Hermitage on the River Cocket, containing a Chapel and Altar, a Bedchamber and Bed, and a Kitchen, all curiously hewn in a solid Rock.

Noblemen's Seats are, Alnwick-castle, the Duke of Somerset's; Morpeth-castle, the Earl of Carlisle's; and Widdrington-castle, the late Lord Widdrington's; but forfeited in the Rebellion of 1715.

A TABLE of ſeveral Particulars relating to the Co
are placed in the Order of their Magnitude; al

Page	Counties Names, *in order of their* ſeveral Magnitudes.	Area *in ſquare* Miles.	Area *in ſquare* Acres.	*Length.*	*Breadth*	Chief City, *or* Town.	From London in *comput. Miles.*	From London in *meaſurd Miles.*	Longitude *from* London.	Latitude.	*Pariſhes.*
144	*Yorkshire*	4684	3770000	114	80	*York* C.	M. 150	M. F. 192-	1 W.	54-	563
44	*Devonshire*	2385	1920000	69	66	*Exeter* C.	138	172-4	3-42	50-45	394
114	*Lincolnshire*	2162	1740000	67	43	*Lincoln* C.	102	128-4	-27	53-15	630
159	*Northumberland*	1702	1370000	66	45	*Newcastle*	202	276-4	1-28	54-58	46
69	*Kent*	1550	1248000	56	30	*Canterbury* C.	52	56-2	1E. 8	51-14	408
91	*Eſsex*	1540	1240000	57	40	*Colchester*	40	50-	1-	51-56	415
57	*Hampshire*	1481	1312500	62	36	*Winchester* C.	52	67-3	1W. 15	51-5	253
151	*Lancashire*	1429	1150000	68	40	*Lancaster*	180	232-6	2-47	54-1	36
97	*Norfolk*	1426	1148000	57	35	*Norwich* C.	90	108-7	1E. 20	52-42	660
66	*Suſsex*	1416	1140000	65	29	*Chichester* C.	50	63-2	W. 40	50-49	312
49	*Somersetshire*	1335	1075000	57	41	*Bristol* C.	94	115-2	2-36	51-30	385
156	*Cumberland*	1292	1040000	64	40	*Carlisle* C.	228	301-2	2-45	54-50	90
94	*Suffolk*	1236	995000	26	28	*Ipswich*	60	68-	1E 12	52-10	575
41	*Cornwall*	1192	960000	85	46	*Launceston*	175	*Not Meaſur'd*	4W. 40	50-44	16
129	*Shropshire*	1106	890000	40	33	*Shrewſbury*	118	157-	2-45	52-47	170
53	*Wiltshire*	1088	876000	47	37	*Salisbury* C.	70	83-7	1-48	51-4	304
126	*Staffordshire*	1006	810000	47	32	*Litchfield* C.	94	118-5	1-48	52-44	150
72	*Gloucestershire*	994	800000	62	36	*Gloucester* C.	82	102-2	2-9	51-55	28
47	*Dorsetshire*	959	772000	53	34	*Dorchester*	100	123-	2-37	50-43	24
131	*Cheshire*	894	720000	54	27	*Chester* C.	140	162-1	3-	53-11	6
119	*Derbyshire*	845	680000	51	28	*Derby*	98	122-4	1-29	52-58	10
122	*Warwickshire*	832	670000	38	30	*Coventry* C.	74	92-1	2-28	52-26	15
133	*Herefordshire*	820	660000	36	30	*Hereford* C.	102	130-6	2-41	52-6	17
149	*Durham Bp^ck*	758	610000	39	35	*Durham* C.	190	262-4	1-26	54-48	11
63	*Surry*	735	592000	34	21	*Southwark*	—	—2	—	51-31	14
101	*Cambridgeshire*	708	570000	40	25	*Cambridge*	44	52-	E. 11	52-13	16
109	*Leicestershire*	695	560640	33	28	*Leicester*	78	98-2	1W. 7	52-37	19
117	*Nottinghamſhire*	694	560000	43	24	*Nottingham*	97	122-2	1-8	52-59	16
106	*Northamptonshire*	683	550000	51	21	*Northampton*	62	76-2	51	52-13	32
124	*Worcestershire*	671	540000	36	28	*Worcester* C.	85	112-2	2-10	52-14	15
74	*Oxfordshire*	663	534000	42	22	*Oxford* C.	47	55-6	1-10	51-46	28
60	*Berkshire*	654	527000	39	29	*Reading*	32	40-2	52	51-29	14
154	*Westmoreland*	633	510000	36	34	*Appleby*	217	279-4	2-27	54-32	2
82	*Hertfordshire*	560	451000	34	26	*Hertford*	20	21-6	E. 1	51-49	12
77	*Buckinghamshire*	548	441000	44	21	*Ailesbury*	34	44-3	W. 54	52-1	18
135	*Monmouthshire*	422	270080	31	24	*Monmouth*	100	127	2-41	51-52	12
79	*Bedfordshire*	323	205120	26	18	*Bedford*	40	49-1	28	52-47	11
104	*Huntingdonshire*	306	196000	26	20	*Huntingdon*	48	57-2	6	52-19	7
84	*Middlesex*	298	190000	21	15	LONDON C.C.	—	—	*First Mer.*	51-32	2
112	*Rutlandshire*	136	82240	15	10	*Oakham*	68	94	W. 42	52-38	4
139	*South Wales*	3860	2370400	80	73	*Caermarthen*	156	206-2	4-25	51-53	4
141	*North Wales*	2729	1746560	76	72	*Denbigh*	160	209-2	3-32	52-38	3

…e COUNTIES of SOUTH BRITAIN, which …e; also South and North WALES.

…tude.	Parishes.	Vicarages.	Cities and Market Towns.	Villages.	Houses computed Long ago.	Inhabitants computed Do. and much Increased.	Hundreds Wapentakes &c.	No. of Parliament Men.	Proportion of Land Tax.	Ports of Note.	Ports Lesser.	In what Circuit.
-	563	242	40	2330	106151	530755	23 Wap.	30	24	2	3	Northern.
45	394	117	28	1733	56310	281550	30 Hund.	26	21	4	—	Western.
-15	630	256	22	1556	40590	202950	3 Hund. 25 Wapen.	12	19	1	6	Midland.
-58	46	9	5	279	22741	113705	——	8	—	1	1	Northern.
-14	408	163	22	1173	39242	196210	5 Lathes.	10	22	1	5	Home.
-56	415	175	19	1100	34859	174095	18 Hund.	26	14	1	2	Home.
-5	253	77	26	1062	26851	134255	33 Hund.	26	14	2	3	Western.
-1	36	12	17	894	40202	201010	5 Hund.	14	5	1	1	Northern.
-42	660	164	23	1499	47180	235900	31 Hund.	12	22	2	—	Norfolk.
-49	312	123	15	1060	21537	107685	6 Rapes.	20	16	—	4	Home.
-30	385	132	27	1660	44686	223430	37 Hund.	18	19	3	1	Western.
-50	90	77	8	447	14825	74125	——	6	1	1	3	Northern.
-10	575	95	22	1500	34422	172110	17 Hund.	16	20	1	4	Norfolk.
-44	161	89	19	1230	25374	126870	9 Hund.	44	8	2	8	Western.
-47	170	52	10	615	23284	116420	14 Hund.	12	7	—	—	Oxford.
-4	304	107	18	950	27093	162558	20 Hund.	34	13	—	—	Western.
-44	150	39	13	670	23747	118735	5 Hund.	10	7	—	—	Oxford.
-55	280	96	19	1229	26764	133820	21 Hund.	8	12	—	2	Oxford.
-43	248	68	18	1006	21944	109720	28 Hund.	20	9	3	2	Western.
-11	68	20	12	670	24054	120270	7 Hund.	4	7	—	1	Own Judges.
-58	106	53	8	503	21155	105775	5 Hund.	4	6	—	—	Midland.
-26	158	87	11	780	21973	109865	4 Hund. 1 Liberty.	6	10	—	—	Midland.
-6	176	87	8	391	15000	75000	12 Hund.	8	5	—	—	Oxford.
-48	118	59	4	223	15984	79920	——	4	3	1	1	Northern.
-31	140	35	8	449	34218	171090	13 Hund.	14	18	—	—	Home.
-13	163	83	6	279	17347	86735	16 Hund.	6	9	—	—	Norfolk.
-37	192	81	10	558	18702	93510	6 Hund.	4	9	—	—	Midland.
-59	168	94	7	450	17554	87770	6 Wapentakes. 2 Divisions.	8	7	—	—	Midland.
-13	326	85	11	551	24808	124040	20 Hund.	9	12	—	—	Midland.
-14	152	55	10	500	20634	103170	7 Hund. 2 Limits.	9	9	—	—	Oxford.
-46	280	62	9	451	19007	95035	14 Hund.	9	10	—	—	Oxford.
-29	140	62	12	671	16906	84530	22 Hund.	9	10	—	—	Oxford.
-32	26	—	3	220	6501	32505	——	4	1	—	—	Northern.
-49	120	54	15	949	16569	82845	8 Hund.	6	11	—	—	Home.
-1	185	73	11	615	18390	91950	8 Hund.	14	12	—	—	Norfolk.
-52	127	—	7	——	6490	38940	——	3	—	—	2	Oxford.
-47	116	58	10	550	12170	60850	9 Hund.	4	7	—	—	Norfolk.
-19	79	25	5	279	8217	41085	3 Hund.	4	4	—	—	Norfolk.
-32	200	41	7	280	120000	960000	5 Hund. 2 Liberties.	8	80	1	—	Sessions.
-38	48	10	2	111	3263	16315	5 Hund.	2	2	—	—	Midland.
-53	440	—	38	——	31581	189468	——	—	—	3	4	South W.
-38	311	—	24	——	25383	152296	——	—	—	1	4	North W.

A Short Description Of the American Colonies, belonging to the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN.

Engrav'd

By GEORGE BICKHAM, Sen.r

LONDON: Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, 19 Dec.r 1747.

The American Colonies.

These Colonies, including the most distant Islands as well as the Main Land, extend about 40 Degrees of North Latitude on the West Side of the great *Atlantic* Ocean: But the Continent Part, which is, more or less, almost a Continuation of inhabited Country, lies between about 30.° and 47.° As the Coast of this Tract declines near 20.° from N-E to S-W, it is of greater Extent than the opposite Coast of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* in *Europe*, and *West Barbary* in *Africa*, which lie parallel to it. The whole Length, in a streight Line, is about 1400 Miles; the Breadth uncertain, as the Parts are more or less inhabited, but capable every were of being greatly enlarged. We need not wonder, therefore, that for a long time past, it has been honour'd with the Name of the *British Empire* in *America*.

To proceed in our Description of this Country in the Order it lies, we must divide it into *New Scotland*, or *Acadia*, *New England*, *New York*, *New Jersey*, *Pensylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and *Georgia*.

The American Colonies.

ACADIA, above 400 Miles long & 200 broad, is bounded on the East by St. Laurence's Bay & the Fishing Seas of *Newfoundland*; on the North & West, by the River of St. *Laurence*; and on the South, by *New England* & the Bay of *Fundy*. The Climate is cold in Winter; but the Country is in general good, and abounding in Corn.

The Right of it was long contested between the *French* & *English*, but was finally, by the Peace of *Utrecht*, granted to the Latter, when ye chief Town, before called *Port Royal* by the *French*, was named *Annapolis Royal* in Honour of Queen *Anne*. It has an excellent Harbour, in ye most capacious Bay of *Fundy*, and a Fort with an *English* Garison: But the Inhabitants in and about it are chiefly *French* & *Romanists*, being the Colony that was planted there by *Lewis* XIV, and refused to remove upon the Cession of ye Country to *England*. They have been always indulg'd in the Profession of their Religion; but are suspected, however, to be too well inclined to their native Countrymen, which occasions the more strict Eye to be kept over them since the War broke out between the two Nations.

The other chief Settlements on the same Bay are *Chignicto* and *Minas*. There was also an *English* Fort on ye Eastern Point, over against *Cape Breton*, called *Canso*; but the *French* took and ruined it about three Years ago.

Sebastian Cabot first discover'd this Country at the Charge of King *Henry* VII; and it was once inhabited by a *Scotch* Colony, sent thither in 1622; from whence it had the Name of *New Scotland*.

NEW

The AMERICAN COLONIES.

NEW ENGLAND, the most populous of all the English Settlements, has 350 Miles of Coast, between the Latitude of 41° and 46°. New Scotland bounds it on ye North, the Atlantic Ocean on ye East and South, & New York and Canada on the West. The Inhabited Part is in some Places 250, and in others not above 80 Miles broad. It has a temperate Air, an exceeding good Soil, & abounds with all the Necessaries of Life: But the chief Commodities, which the Inhabitants export to Europe, are Cod-fish, Masts, Naval Stores, and Furs.

New England was discover'd by ye Two Cabots in 1497, but not taken possession of till 1558, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; nor much inhabited till ye Time of her Successor.

The chief Rivers are Connecticut, Marimack, Providence, and the Glass River.

New England is divided into three Colonies. The first, which is most populous, retains the Indian Name of Massachuset's Bay, and is divided into Six Counties; Viz. The Main, Cornwall, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Hampshire. In all which above 80 good Towns are now to be seen, most of them bearing English Names: But ye principal

of

of all is Boston, in Suffolk County, a City that may be placed with those of the second Rank in Europe both for Magnitude and Commerce. It stands upon a Peninsula in a fine large Bay. The Independents, who are the establish'd Church in this Colony, have here three large Places for Divine Worship; the French Protestants, one; the Baptists, one; and the Episcopalians, one. Some Years ago the Inhabitants were computed at near 20,000. New Cambridge is an University, and has two Colleges, which are in a flourishing Condition.

The Government of New England is in a Governor sent from England by his Majesty's Nomination, and the Houses of General Assembly & Council, the first representing the House of Lords, & the second that of ye Commons in England: But Appeals lie from hence, and all the other Colonies, to the Privy Council at Whitehall. The same Parliamentary Form exists thro' most of the other Colonies; but in some, as Pensylvania and Maryland, the Governor is appointed by the Proprietor.

The Colony of Plimouth is ye second Division of New England, containing the three Counties of Plimouth, Barnstable, and Bristol, with near twenty good Towns. Rhode Island belongs to this Division, and is inhabited chiefly by Quakers, who make fine Earthen Ware.

Connecticut Colony, the third Division, contains ye four Counties of New London, Hartford, Newhaven, & Fairfield, in all which the Towns are about Forty.

As

THE American Colonies.

As all these Divisions continue to increase in People, Culture, & Buildings, we cannot pretend to be exact in the Account of either: But as the English People, in 1659 when the Colony was but 20 Years old, were called 100,000, what must they be now it has subsisted 120 Years, without any remarkable depopulating Calamity? The Indian Nations, Natives of this Country, are much diminished by Wars, Diseases, & Getting up farther into the Inland Parts: But many of them have been converted to Christianity, and learned the Language & Customs of the English.

Curiosities in New England are the White Mountains, covered with Snow, having a large Plain on the Top of ye highest; the Humming Bird, remarkable for Smallness of Size, & Beauty of Plumage; the Monk & Star Fishes; and a Jet black Sand, bespangled with Red and White: Of all which, & the other Remarkables, we leave Naturalists to give a more full Account.

We must not omit, that Rhode Island is a separate Government from the Rest of the Province; that the Principal Town of it is Newport, and that, besides the proper Island, it has a large Plantation on the Continent, in which are two pretty good Towns.

New

The American Colonies.

NEW YORK is bounded betwixt New England to the East, and New Jersey to the West. On the South it has the Ocean, and on the North the French Colony of New-France. The Extent of Sea-coast to the Mainland, on both sides the Mouth of Hudson's River, is but small, and runs in about 41°. of N. Latitude: But Long and Staten Islands, which lie to the South of this, & are both included in the Province, extend about 150 Miles from East to West. Hudson's River runs thro' yᵉ whole Mainland from North to South, and receives several others of less Note.

This Province was taken from the Dutch in the Time of King Charles II, and granted to James Duke of York, who changed yᵉ Name of it from New Holland to that wᶜʰ. it now bears. The Capital of New York, which the Dutch called New Amsterdam, is the pleasantest & best built City in all British America. It now contains 2000 Houses, most of them of Stone, & has a great Trade in Furs, Logwood, and other Commodities. It stands in yᵉ small Island of Mahanatan, at the Mouth of the River, and within that of Staten. Other Towns of Note in this Province are Kingston, Albany, & Schenectady upon yᵉ Continent, & in Long Isle among many more is Jamaica, Bedford, & Southampton.

This Isle is exceeding populous, and has in it a fine Plain, called Salisbury Plain after that in England, which it is said to equal for Pasture.

The Air of New York differs not greatly from that of

NEW

New England, behind which it in a great measure lies:— But ye Capital is in a more temperate Climate than Boston.

As to the Soil, it is so fertile, that one Bushel of English Wheat is said to have produced a hundred.

High up the River most of the Places are fortified, to cover the Country from the French, & the Indians in Alliance wth. France. These are garisoned by Troops from England, a Party of whom, under Colonel Schuyler, were surprised in 1746, put to the Sword, and the Fort of Saratoga demolished.

The whole Province, including ye Isles, is divided into ten Counties, which are Richmond, Suffolk, Queen's, New-York, Chester, King's, Orange, Dutchess, Ulster, & Albany. Of these, ye last five are inhabited chiefly by Dutch at this Day.

The greatest Curiosities to be seen in New York are ye Natives, that inhabit there, and live in Amity with the English, tho' most of them remain in their Old Idolatry. They are generally handsome well-limb'd People, but spoil their Skins by dying them. Their four Kings were over in England in the Reign of Queen Anne.

NEW

The American Colonies.

NEW JERSEY is bounded on the West & South by Delaware River & Bay, which divide it from Pensylvania; on the East by ye Ocean, and on ye North by New York. It is a kind of Peninsula, & has no considerable River besides that we have mentioned; tho' several small ones, wch fall into it, and ye Sea.

The principal Division of it is into East & West New-Jersey, and these are subdivided into Counties.

As this Province extends a Degree and a Half South of New York, the Air of it is warmer. The Soil is esteemed better than that of the Colonies round about it, and being better cultivated, yields great Plenty of Grain. Its chief Trade is in Provisions, which the Inhabitants sell to the People of New York, who transport them to the Sugar Islsnds.

Perth Amboy is the principal Town of East, and Bridlington of West New-Jersey: But neither of these does yet deserve the Name of a City. The latter, however, is by much the most considerable, the Houses being built of Brick, and the Streets handsomely laid out. It stands upon Delaware River, some Miles above Philadelphia; has two good Bridges, and carries on a pretty brisk Trade with Philadelphia and the Ocean.

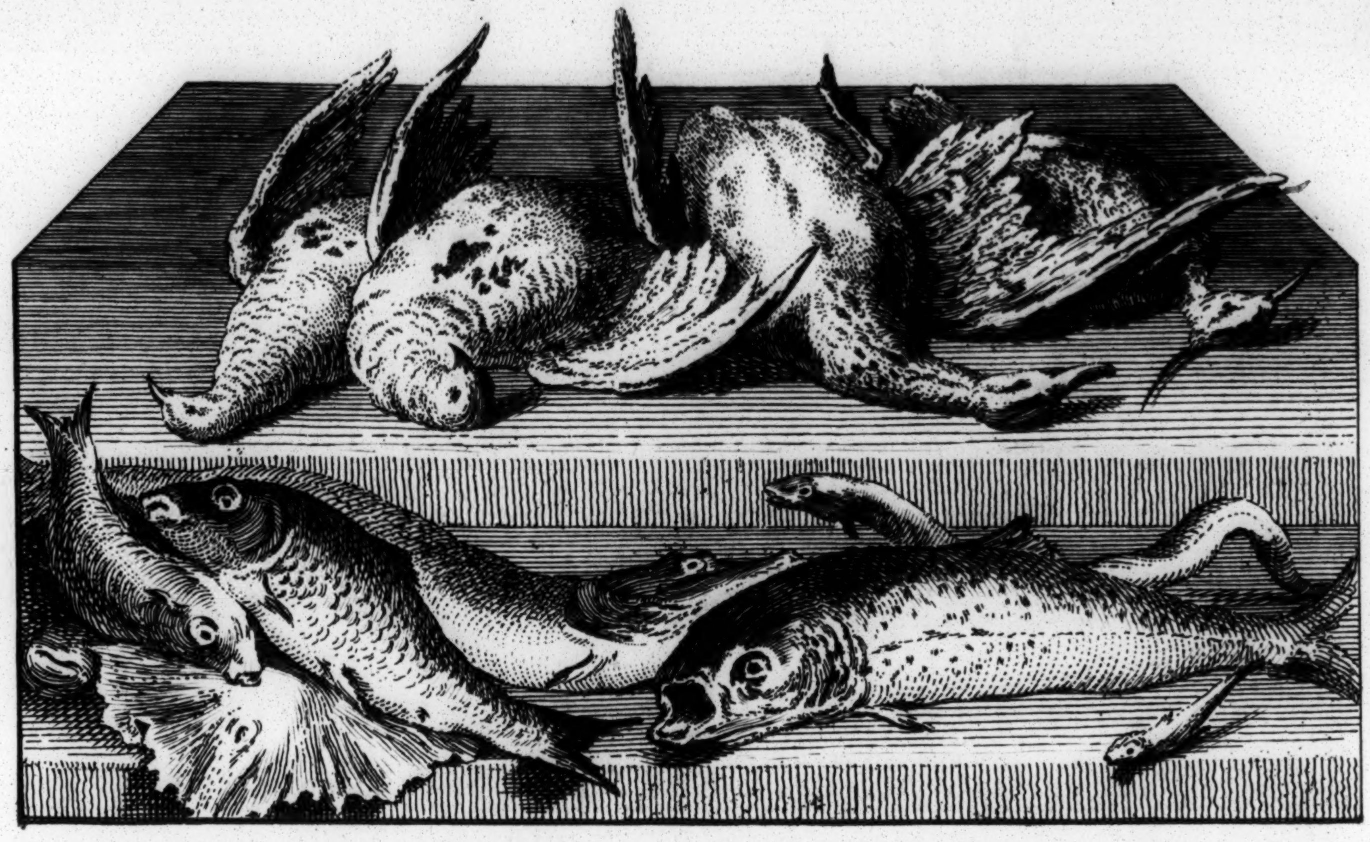
Great Part of the Inhabitants of this Province are of Dutch and Swedish Original, the latter being the first Europeans

who

The American Colonies.

who settled here, and gave it yͤ Name of New Sweden: But the Dutch having in a great Measure dispossess'd them, New Jersey fell from the States General to the Crown of England together with New York. The English now in yͤ Jerseys are computed at Sixteen Thousand. They live chiefly in the Plantations over the Face of the Country, which is the Reason that the Towns are but small. As yͤ Animals and Vegetables differ not from those of Pensylvania, we shall speak of them in that Province.

Not long since there was a Conspiracy of the Slaves here upon Raritan River to murder all the White People: But yͤ Plot being discovered, one was hanged, & the others were punished.



PENSILVANIA.

William Penn, the famous Quaker, Son of Sr. William Penn, an Admiral in ye Reign of King Charles II, gave its Name to this Province, which was granted him in property, in lieu of a Debt due to his Father from ye Crown. It is bounded on ye East by Delaware River & Bay, on ye South by Maryland, & on ye North & West by Canada. The principal Rivers are Delaware, Sasquahanaugh, & Schuiskill.

It is observed to the Honour of Mr. Penn, who himself established the Laws for his New Colony, that he was the only Legislator whose Institutions have not been altered, & that, upon his Return to his People, after many Years Absence in England, he did not find that one of them had been broken. This Colony lies in ye same Climate with that last described, and therefore has ye same Temperature. The Air is sweet and clear; the Soil various, but generally good: The Animals common to this Province and New Jersey are Deer, Elks, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Rabbets, Racoons, Beavers, & some Horses. Here are Bustards of 40 or 50 Pounds Weight, with variety of other Fowls, & plenty of many kinds of Fish, among which are several of ye valuable European sorts.

Most

THE American Colonies.

Most of the Timber-trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Grains of *Europe* grow here in abundance, besides many others that are little known to us.

Tho' most of the People are Quakers, yet Toleration here is general for all who behave themselves decently. Disputes are commonly decided by Courts of Peace-makers, who are in ye Nature of Arbitrators. Here are Counties for the Election of Representatives; and, tho' ye Quakers profess an Abhorrence to War, the Necessity of defending themselves makes them submit to have a Militia.

Philadelphia, the Capital, is one of the best laid-out Cities in the World, extending two Miles in Length, & one in Breadth, betwixt two Navigable Rivers. The Streets cross one another at right Angles, and tho' this Space is not yet all built, it is already a large & populous Town, having about 2000 better Houses than are common in most Cities in *England*. Places of Worship, ye Market, the Kay, ye Gardens and Walks, are all disposed in a most regular Manner. Other considerable Towns here are *Bristol*, *Frankfort*, *Chester*, & *Newcastle*.

The Trade of *Pensylvania* consists chiefly of Stores and Provisions, like some Provinces already described. There is a regular Post betwixt *Philadelphia* & *Boston*, thro' *Burlington*, *Perth-Amboy*, *New York*, *Seabrook*, &c.

INDIANS, of AMERICA.

Maryland

This Province was so called by King Charles I, in honour of his beloved Queen Henrietta Maria, when he gave it by Charter to Calvert Lord Baltimore, in whose Family the Property still continues. But the Nomination of the Governor & Council has been in the Crown ever since ye Reign of King William. As ye first Lords Proprietors were Roman Catholicks, the Original Planters were chiefly of that Religion: But those of the Church of England are now more numerous than the Papists and Dissenters together. They are in the whole computed at about Thirty Thousand.

Maryland lies on both sides of ye Bay of Chesapeak, and is bounded on the South by Virginia, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the North by Pensylvania, and on ye West by the Apalachean Mountains. The chief Rivers are

Patowmack,

THE American Colonies.

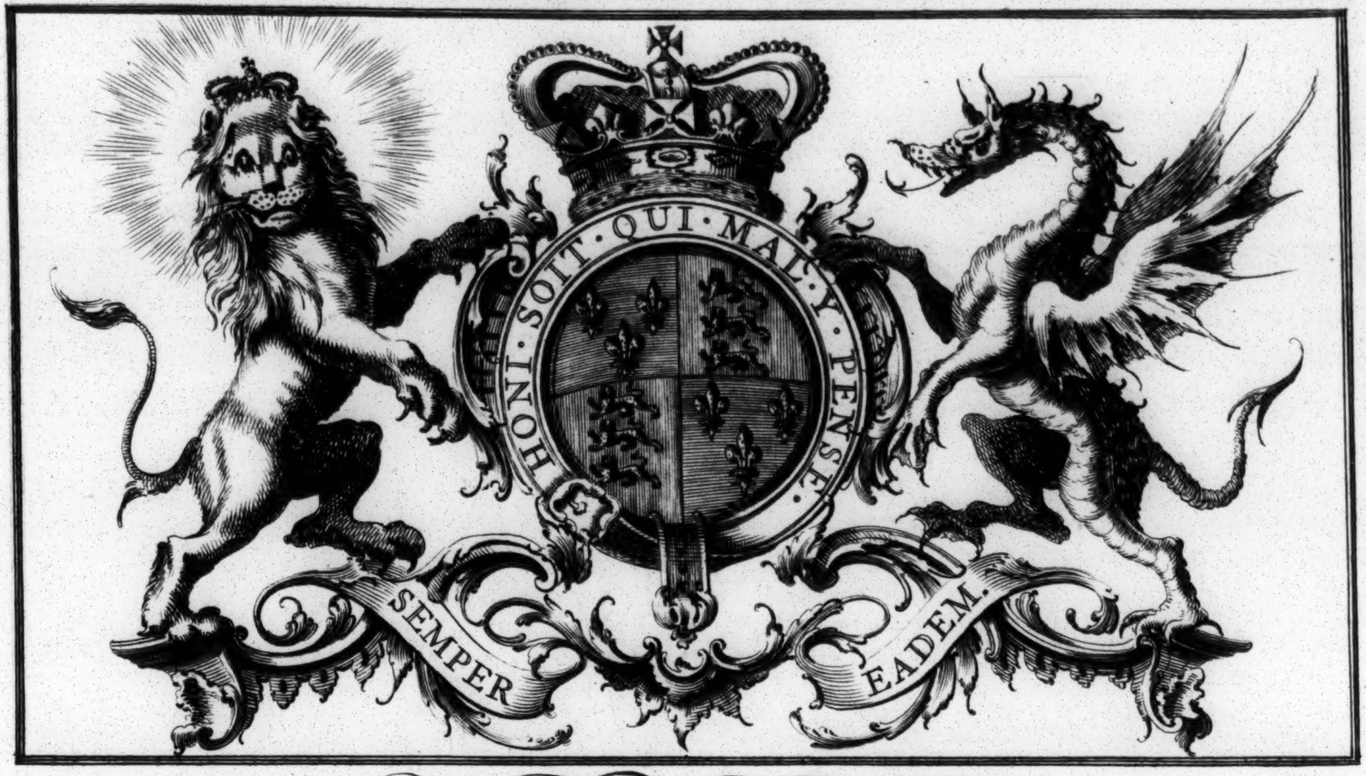
Patowmack, which divides it from the Mainland of Virginia, Patuxent, and Pocomoack. These, the many small ones, and ye Bay, contribute to give it more Conveniences of Navigation than almost any Country in ye World, except its neighbouring Province of Virginia: And it is owing to this that nither of these Provinces has any considerable Town, most of the Plantations being little Communities in themselves, which can land or send away their Commodities near their own Doors. The Places in Maryland that have ye Name of Towns are St. Mary's, & Arundelton, or Annapolis.

As Maryland & Virginia have so many Things in common, we may mention under one Head, that ye Soil of them both is in general extream good; that ye Air is sultry in the midst of Summer, but for the greatest Part of the Year agreeable enough to English Constitutions; that the Country grows more healthy as ye Woods are cleared; that some Nations of the Old Indians remain in several Parts, but not numerous, and that most of them adhere to their Idolatry; that tho' ye Produce of these Countries is various, and consists of many Commodities that might turn to good Account, yet the Tobacco-Trade swallows up all

the

THE American Colonies.

the Attention of the People, that the *Virginia* Tobacco, growing on *York* and *James's* Rivers, is best, finest scented, and chiefly used in *England*, but that of *Maryland* turns to great Account in our Commerce with the Northern Nations of *Europe*; that scarce any Money is used in these Provinces, except in small Affairs, ye Barter of Tobacco constituting a sort of Course of Exchange, and even ye Revenues of the Clergy being settled at so many thousand Pounds of Tobacco Yearly; that at least 300 Ships are employed in this Trade, & that it is thought to bring in to the Revenue of *England* about Half a Million Sterling.



Virginia.

The Name of this Province, given by Queen Elizabeth, was at first general to all that is now called the British Empire in North America. Sr. Walter Raleigh had the first Letters Patent for establishing a Colony here, which he attempted to little Purpose: But the Project had better Success, after his Death, in the latter Part of the Reign of James I. It has continued improving ever since, and the Inhabitants are now computed at not less than a hundred Thousand, who are chiefly of the Church of England.

This Province must therefore appear much more considerable than Maryland; but as that came first in order, and ye Agreement betwixt them is so great, we are prevented, by what is already said, from enlarging here in our Description.

As Virginia, on ye Mainland side, is parted from Maryland by Patowmack River; it is in ye Peninsula, on the East of Chesapeak Bay, divided from it by a Line drawn from the Mouth of Pocomoack to the Atlantic Ocean, which is its Eastern Boundary. On the South it has Carolina, and on the West ye Apalachean Mountains.

Virginia

The American Colonies.

Virginia is divided into 35 Counties, in which are 49 Parishes. The chief Towns in ye whole are James Town, & Williamsburgh. Tho' the Name of a City be given to the first of these, it does not in the whole contain above 60 or 70 Houses, the chief of which are Taverns & Eating-Houses for the Conveniency of Travellers. Two or three Forts, and many spacious Streets, were laid out in the Original Plan: But Fires, Revolutions in ye Government, ye Dispositions of ye Virginians to live on their Plantations, and the Removal of the Courts of Justice to Williamsburgh, have been ye Causes of its present inconsiderable State. Nor does Williamsburgh thrive better, tho' it has a College, a Play-house, and other Publick Buildings, besides the Courts; for the private Houses are very few. However, as it stands in a healthier Situation than James City, it bids fairer to grow considerable when Society may become fashionable in this Province. The College has been once destroyed by Fire, but tis now rebuilt, and differs not much in form from Chelsea Hospital.

Carolina

CAROLINA.

This Province, divided into North & South, is bounded on ye East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the North by Virginia, on ye West by the Cherokee Indians & the Apalachean Mountains, & on ye South by Georgia, which, till ye Reign of his present Majesty, was a Part of it.

Its Rivers, which all fall into ye Atlantic, are numerous, and the greatest Part of ye Coast is covered with Islands & Banks. The Name of Carolina was not given after either of ye Charles's Kings of England, but after Charles IX. King of France, in whose Time the French endeavoured to settle here: But they & the Spaniards having alternately expelled each other, ye English were ye first that formed any Thing like a Colony, for which they procured a Charter in 1663. We had also a prior Claim to either ye French or Spaniards, Sebastian Cabot having first discovered this Coast in ye English Service.

Carolina was in ye Hands of the Lords Proprietors till 1728, when a formal Surrender, for a valuable Consideration, was made of their Charter to his Present Majesty, except an eighth Part which the Earl of Granville reserves. Tho' the Original Plan of Government was digested

digested by the great Mr. Lock, above 60 Years Experience ſhewed it would not ſucceed: But the Country has flouriſhed very much during ye Twenty Years that it has been under the Crown. Its Productions are various, and every Year increaſing. Here are Cattle of moſt of ye European Kinds, beſides thoſe that are native. Scarce any Vegetables, either of Europe or America, but thrive here, which is a plain Indication that both ye Air & Soil must be excellent. But ye Culture of Rice, Mulberry Trees for the Silk-worms, and Indico, ſeem chiefly to engage ye Attention of the Inhabitants. As to the Temperature, this Province has rather a greater Proportion of Heat than of Cold.

Carolina has ſeveral Towns more conſiderable then thoſe of Virginia; but Charles Town is ye moſt worthy of Notice. The Old Maps ſhew us a Place of this Name in North Carolina, which doth not at preſent ſeem to make any figure. But Charles Town in South Carolina, betwixt Aſhley and Cooper Rivers, is a handſome increaſing Place, & regularly fortified with Six Baſtions. Some Years ago a great Part of it had ye Misfortune to be deſtroyed by Fire, moſt of ye Buildings being then of Wood. But it is ſaid ſince to appear with more Advantage, & to contain at preſent above 600 Houſes.

Georgia.

As this is the moſt Southerly, ſo it is ye moſt Modern, of all the Britiſh Settlements on the Continent of North America. It was ſeparated by Charter in 1732 from South Carolina, of which it contains that Part wch lay betwixt the Rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, having Florida on ye South, a ſhort Extent of Coast towards the Sea, and ye Creek Indians, with a vaſt unknown Tract, on the West. Ogechee is the next conſiderable River.

The

The American Colonies.

The Climate, Air, Soil, and Produce of Georgia are much ye same as those of Carolina, only the more Southerly Situation must add a little to the Heat. As to Commodities and Manufactures, it cannot be expected that much should yet be said of them. The Settlement and Government are indeed chiefly Military, to form a Barrier against the Spaniards, who made a fruitless Attempt on it in 1742, being repulsed by ye English under General Oglethorpe, & a small Body of Indians under a Son of the famous Tomo-Chichi.

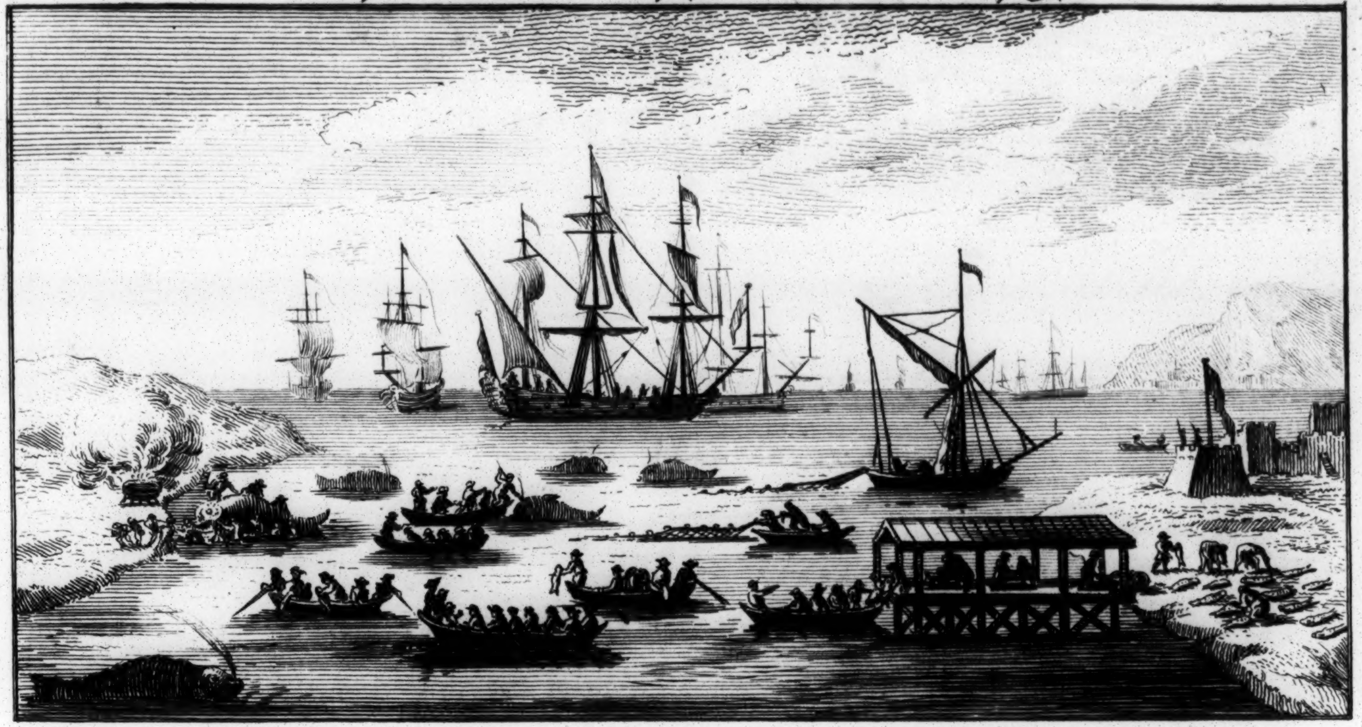
This Tomo-Chichi, with his Wife & Sons, and some other Chiefs, accompanied Mr. Oglethorpe to England in 1734.

Savannah is the Chief Tonn in Georgia, and had some time ago above 200 Houses, built at regular Distances.

Upon the Purchase of the Property of Carolina by his Majesty, Orders were given for building 11 Towns in Georgia & Carolina, each of which was to have 20,000 Acres of Land square, & to be divided into Shares of 50 Acres. There were many other Particulars in ye Plan, which Posterity, perhaps, may see the Accomplishment of.

We should be blamed were we to quit this Province without taking Notice of the Celebrated Mr. Whitefield's Orphan-House, and the Collections he has made in support of it in England & elsewhere.

As we know nothing certain of the State of this Foundation, we shall not mention what has been said in Favour or Disfavour of the Project.



Conclusion of the AMERICAN COLONIES.

North of all the other *European* Settlements in *America*, a Company of *English* Merchants have several Forts and Factories on *Hudson's Bay*, where they carry on a profitable exclusive Trade in Furs and Skins.

The American Islands.

Newfoundland is a large Island, famous beyond all others for the Cod-fishery. The sole Propriety of it, with the Fort of *Placentia*, was surrendered to ye *English* by ye Peace of *Utrecht*.

The *Bermudas* Islands are a small Government about 300 Leagues off the Coast of *Carolina*. They have been famous for the Healthiness of the Climate, and contain about 5000 White People: but have little Trade or Navigation.

The *Bahama* or *Providence* Islands form one side of the Gulph of *Florida*. We have a Governor and Company of Soldiers

The American Islands.

Soldiers there, rather to protect them from the Spaniards, and prevent their being a Nest of Pyrates, than for any immediate Benefit that accrues from the Possession of them.

Our Sugar Islands are divided into three Governments; Viz. Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, and Barbadoes.

Sugars and Rums are at present the chief Commodities in them all, and we import from them of the former above 80,000 Hogsheads a Year.

Jamaica is a large Island, was taken from ye Spaniards in the time of Cromwell, and contains about 20,000 White People, and 80 or 90,000 Negroes. Kingston and Spanish-Town are its chief Places.

The Leeward Islands, betwixt Porto Rico & Gardaloupe, are chiefly Antegoa, St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, who have each a Lieutenant Governor under the Governor General at Antegoa. St John's in Antegoa, and Basterre in St Kit's, are the chief Places. The White People are above 10,000, and the Negroes betwixt 70 & 80,000. Anguilla & Barbuda are small & inconsiderable.

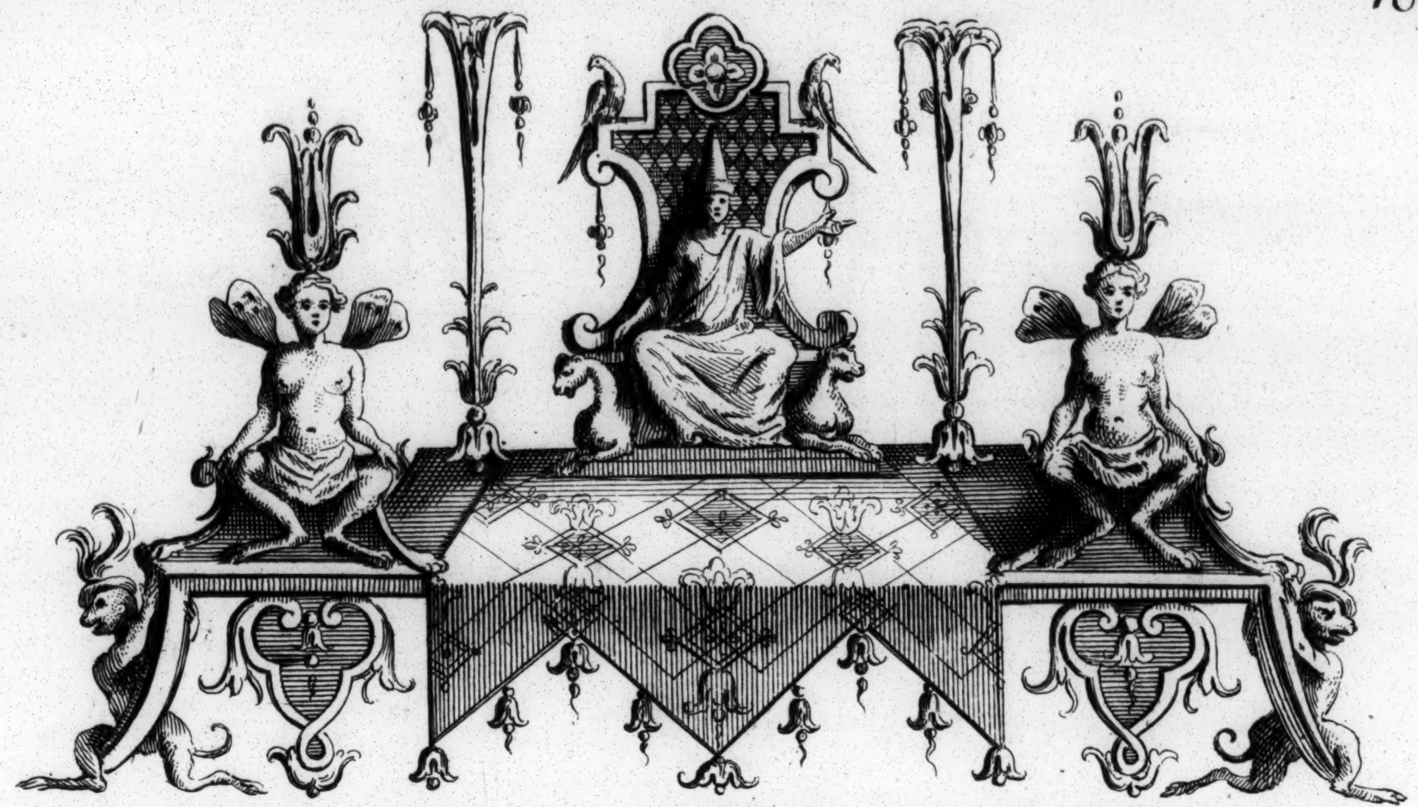
Barbadoes alone contains 17,000 White People, and at least 80,000 Negroes. It is extremely well cultivated, and has Bridge Town for the Capital. The Governor is called Governor of St Lucia, St Vincent's and Dominica; but ye Title to these is disputed with us by the French.

THE Electoral States.

These Dominions, belonging to the King, but not to the Crown of Great Britain, lie chiefly in the Circle of Lower Saxony, betwixt the Rivers Elbe & Weser. They are of large Extent, but intermixed on ye South with other States, particularly the Dutchy of Wolfembuttel, & the Bishoprick of Hildesheim. They are divided into the Dutchies of Calemberg, or Hanover, in wch is Hanover ye Capital, and Herrenhausen, ye King's Residence when in Germany: Grubenhagen in which is ye University of Gottingen; Bremen, Ferden, Saxe Lawenburgh, Lunenburgh, and Zell, with Cities of ye same Names, (but Bremen is Free and Imperial;) the Counties of Danneberg, Hoye, & Diepholt, all with Towns likewise of the same Names.

The Bishoprick of Osnaburg, in Westphalia, is enjoyed alternately by a Younger Prince of his Majesty's Family, and an elected Roman Catholic.

His Majesty's Electoral Revenues, great Part of them from Silver Mines, are computed at betwixt 4 & 500,000 £ a Year. On these he can keep an Army of above 20,000 Men. But of late Years it has been much larger, near that Number having been in the Pay of Great Britain.



The African and Indian Settlements.

These Forts and Factories are under the Protection of ye Crown, but the Property of the **African** *and* **Indian** *Companies, who garison them in their own Names.*

The **African** *Company have* **James Fort** *on* **Gambia** *River. Most of their other Forts, of which the chief is* **Cape-Coast Castle**, *lie from West to East on the Coast of* **Guinea**, *in about 5 Degrees N. Lat. This Company is at present so low, that it annually applies to Parliament for Money to maintain these Places: But the Trade of Negroes is notwithstanding as great as ever, being chiefly carried on by private Adventurers.*

The **East India** *Company, whose Trade is in a very flourishing Condition, have the Island of* **St. Helena**, *betwixt* **Africa & South America**, *for their Ships to call at in their Passage. In* **India** *their chief Settlements are* **Bombay** *on the* **Malabar**, *and Fort* **St. George**, *or* **Madras**, *on the* **Coromandel** *Coast. A great Number of small Factories depend on these. They have also Fort* **William** *upon* **Hugly** *River, a*

Branch

THE African and Indian Settlements.

Branch of the Ganges, and Marlborough Fort, or Bencoolen, on ye Isle of Sumatra. The Company trade besides to Moco in Arabia, Gombroon in Persia, Surat in the Mogul's Dominions, and Canton in China. It is thought ye Profits of this Company are more than a Million Yearly.

The Lists of the Navy, Army, and Publick Offices, which we proposed at first to have added to this Work, are since become so common, and are besides subject to such frequent Variations, that we have been advised by good Judges to omit them. We will only observe in general, that the British Fleet never made a greater Figure than whilst we have been engaged in this Undertaking; nor was the British Army, including Mercenaries, ever more numerous. But were we to attempt Particulars, the Reductions occasioned by the Peace must falsify many of them before they could be excecuted.

FINIS.

G B Fecit.

1749.

G.R. III
BRITISH MUSEUM

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German Text.

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